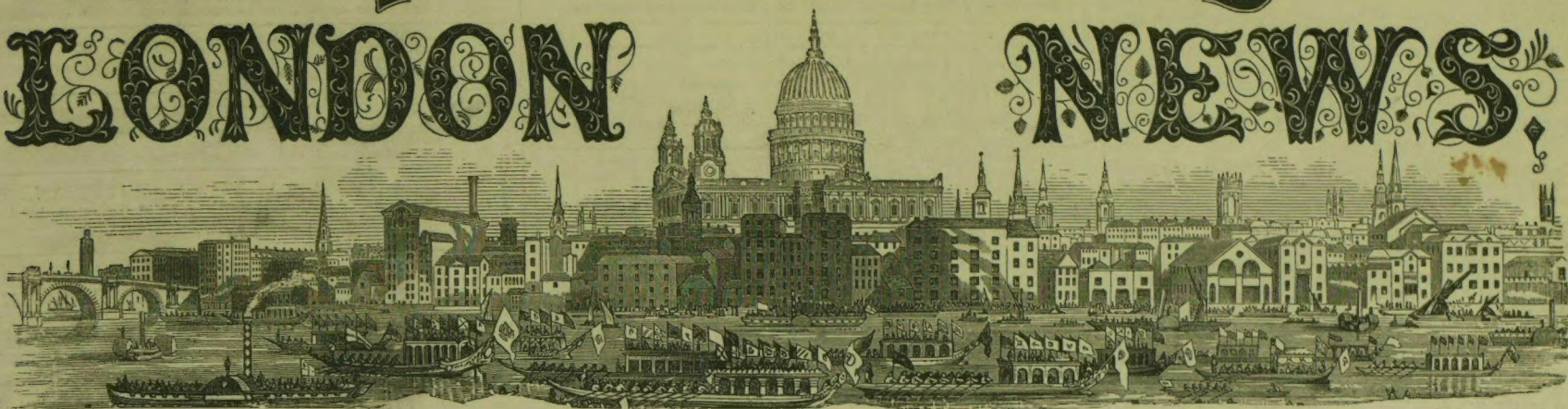


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1970.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S VISIT TO ATHENS: THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER OLYMPIUS FROM THE GARDENS OF THE ROYAL PALACE.

can they do? The Slavonic Provinces of the Sultan have been atrociously misgoverned, and, indeed, are so still. Nay, "misgoverned" is not precisely the word which covers the fact. They know little of protection from the law. They are subjected to legalised extortion, spoliation, and outrage. Their brethren in blood, and in religion, constitute no small portion of the population of Russia. Acute sympathy is felt by the Slavs everywhere for the oppressed of their race in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria—a sympathy which rises to the force of indignation. Who can wonder that they demand from the Governments under which they live, but especially from Russia, such an employment of the resources within reach of them as will coerce the Turk into more reasonable behaviour. One is surprised, not so much that they have spoken imperiously, as that they have tempered their demands with some show of justice. The Czar has been compelled in some manner to yield to their impetuous temper. It is difficult to see how he can safely rein in their warlike passion much longer. But it is evident, from the part which Russia has taken in diplomatic negotiations during the past two years, that it will be with infinite reluctance that the Emperor and his Government will consent to "let slip the dogs of war."

Should the worst fears of Europe be realised by the event, and should actual conflict between Russia and Turkey be brought about, we fear we shall have to look forward to a terrible upheaval of the nations. It may be, indeed, that one or two decisive victories over the Turkish forces may bring about a sudden peace. But it is more likely that they will stir ambitions which have been long latent, and provoke apprehensions hitherto partially concealed if not smothered. This is what the world has most to fear. The fire once kindled, it is beyond human sagacity to predict the limits within which the conflagration will be confined. The materials which have been stored up by all European Governments with a view to the possibilities of war are frightful in their amount. They will be likely enough to lure both Governments and peoples beyond the bounds of a moderate and justifiable policy. In such cases we are very much the creatures of destiny. We may hope or fear; we may act, or abstain from action; but none of us can command results.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold continue at Osborne House.

Prince Leopold attained his twenty-fourth year on Saturday last: her Majesty's ship Hector (guard-ship at Cowes), Captain Simpson, fired a Royal salute, and at Windsor the birthday was observed with due honours. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, dined with her Majesty. In the evening Herr Wilhelmj and Signor Piatti performed on the violin and violoncello before the Queen and the Royal family. Mr. Cousins presided at the pianoforte. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan officiated. The Right Hon. A. Layard arrived at Osborne on Wednesday and had an audience of her Majesty, after which he returned to London. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Newport, Cowes, and other places in the island. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote had an audience of her Majesty last week, and afterwards dined with the Royal family. Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn, K.S.I., has also dined with the Queen.

Princess Beatrice attains her twentieth year to-day (Saturday).

We are authorised to state that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, June 2, instead of on Saturday, May 26, as originally announced.

The Queen has intimated her intention to visit the Exhibition of Choice Flowers, to be held in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Wednesday, May 2, and the flower show, which was intended to have been held on the 1st will take place on that day.

Her Majesty has subscribed £25 to the Southampton local fund for holding the Royal Agricultural Show at Southampton in June.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has arrived at Osborne as Second Maid of Honour in Waiting. Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell has succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., as Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty. Major-General H. Ponsonby has left, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph has arrived, at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Brindisi at eleven o'clock last Sunday night. The civil authorities received her Royal Highness at the railway station. The Princess left at midnight for Athens, on board the Royal yacht Osborne. The King of the Hellenes met her Royal Highness at Corinth, and accompanied her across the Isthmus to Kalamaki, whence she proceeded in the Royal yacht to the Piræus. The Royal party entered Athens on Tuesday evening.

The Prince of Wales has recovered from his recent indisposition. His Royal Highness has paid visits to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and his other relatives in town; and he has received visits from Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Prince left Marlborough House on Wednesday en route for Paris and the south of France. Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, Count Schouvaloff, Mr. Villebois, and other gentlemen took leave of his Royal Highness at Charing-cross station, whence he travelled by a special train (which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw) over the South-Eastern Railway to Folkestone harbour, and there embarked, at 10.20 p.m., on board the special steamer Victoria for Boulogne, where he arrived at 12.20. After supping, the Prince left by special train at 1.40 on Thursday morning for Paris, Mr. Shaw attending the train on the journey.

The Prince has inspected Mr. Wallis's (French Gallery) picture "Auf Schlechtem Wege," painted by Professor L. Knaus; M. E. Detaille's picture "En Reconnaissance," submitted by Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket; and Mr. E. H.

Corbould's picture of "Lady Godiva riding through Coventry," and some sketches.

The Prince has promised to be present at a dinner to be given by Sir Coutts Lindsay at the Grosvenor Gallery on the 28th inst.

His Royal Highness has sent £50 to the funds of the Seaman's Hospital Society (late Dreadnought), Greenwich; and the Princess has sent a valuable supply of flowers for the children's ward in Charing-cross Hospital.

The officers of the Prince of Wales's Own Ghorka Regiment, the famous corps which defended the women in the Flagstaff Tower during the mutiny at Delhi, have forwarded a superbly embossed Kurkurree knife, the weapon of the regiment, as a present to the Heir Apparent. The regiment were granted permission to use his Royal Highness's title during the tour of the Prince in India.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, on the 24th ult. The Duke and Duchess lunched with Dr. and Mrs. Bernard. The Duchess left Malta last Monday, on board her Majesty's ship Sultan, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, for Villafranca. Her Majesty's ship Antelope, having on board the suite of her Royal Highness, accompanied the Sultan. A Royal salute was fired as the Sultan left the harbour. The Duchess of Edinburgh has appointed Lady Harriet Elizabeth Grimston to be Lady in Waiting to her Royal and Imperial Highness, in the room of Lady Mary Butler, resigned; and Lady Mary Butler to be Extra Lady in Waiting.

The Duke of Connaught, who had been on a visit to Lord Cloncurry at Straffan, presented new colours to the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment, on Thursday week, at Parsonstown. The next day the Duke visited the Earl of Clonmel at Bishops-court, and in the evening was present at the annual ball given by the members of the Kildare Hunt, in the Townhall, Naas.

The Duke of Cambridge left London on Wednesday for Hastings.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have arrived in Eaton-square from Woburn Abbey.

The Duchess of Newcastle has arrived in Belgrave-square from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont have left Rutland-gate for Dublin, on a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock have returned to town from Woburn Abbey.

Lady Georgiana Hamilton, accompanied by Lady Victoria Edgumbe, have left town for Biarritz, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Ribblesdale and Miss Charlotte Tennant, daughter of Mr. Charles Tennant, of The Glen, Peebleshire, was solemnised on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin princess dress, trimmed with Spanish rose point lace, and from a wreath of orange-blossoms a tulle veil was fastened with diamond marguerites, the gift of Colonel Tennant (her grandfather); and around her neck was a necklace of diamonds, the gift of Lord Ribblesdale. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Lucy, Laura, and Margot Tennant, her sisters; the Hon. Beatrix and the Hon. Adelaide Lister, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Gertrude Harter, Miss Winsloe, and Miss Wolfe Murray. They wore the palest blue silk princess dresses, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with white muslin bibs and aprons, trimmed with the same lace; white straw gipsy hats ornamented with muslin, blue ribbon, and lace rosettes. Each wore a silver filigree lace collar, the gift of the bridegroom. Lord Ribblesdale's brother, the Hon. Martin Lister, was best man. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, M.A., Rector of Adisham, Kent. The breakfast was given at Mr. Tennant's residence, Berkeley-square, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Boulogne, en route for the north of Italy. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green velvet, hat to match, and feathers tipped with pale blue. The presents were numerous.

The marriage of the Hon. Robert Marsham, brother of the late Earl of Romney, and Miss Paley, daughter of the Rev. G. B. Paley, Rector of Freckenham, Suffolk, was solemnised on Thursday week at the parish church, by the Rev. John Paley, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. John Marsham. The bridesmaids were Miss Rosa Paley, Lady Mary Marsham, Miss Mary Fletcher, Miss I. Nepean, Miss Harriett Bernard, Miss Juliet Sharp, Miss Beatrice Hoare, Lady Florence Marsham, Miss Evangeline Hoare, and Miss Ione Paley. The Hon. Henry Marsham was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pale ivory satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and orange-blossoms; the veil was of Brussels lace, fastened at the side by a diamond star, the gift of her parents; and she wore round her neck a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were dressed in eau de Nile cashmere, made à la princesse, with muslin fichus trimmed with lace, and large mob caps. Each wore a gold locket with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

The marriage of Mr. Naper of Loughcrew, and the Hon. Katherine Rowley, was solemnised on Thursday week at Agher church. The bride was given away by her brother, Lord Langford. She was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace flounces, a necklace of diamonds, and in her hair sprays of diamonds, with orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss B. Ponsonby, Miss Naper, Lady Adelaide Tylour, Miss Bruen, Miss Amy Lambart, Miss Fowler, Miss Barton, Miss Rowley, Miss Katherine Conolly, and Miss L. Conolly. They were dressed, five in pale blue silk, with white muslin juives, and mob caps with primroses, and five, to correspond, in primrose colour with forget-me-nots. Each wore gold monogram lockets, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Ion Hamilton, M.P., was best man. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. J. Hare and the Rev. G. Martin. The breakfast was at Summerhill, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Abbotstown. The bride's travelling dress was of brown silk à la princesse, sleeves and front of velvet matelassé, bonnet of Lily of the valley and moss. The presents were numerous and costly.

The marriage of Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., and Miss Gardiner is arranged to take place from her brother's house, The Temple, Goring, on Wednesday next; that of Mr. Reginald Macleod and Miss Northcote will take place on Tuesday next at Westminster Abbey; and the marriage of Mr. Walter Farquhar and Miss Bateson is arranged to take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Philip Stanhope, brother of Earl Stanhope, and the Comtesse Alexandrine Tolstoy, daughter of the late Comte Valérien Cancrine and widow of Comte Mathieu Tolstoy, of St. Petersburg; and between Mr. William Blacker, of Castle Martin, in the county of Kildare, and the Hon. Mary Lawless, younger sister of Lord Cloncurry.

THE ROYAL GARDENS AT ATHENS.

The arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at Athens last Tuesday afternoon is an occasion that gives special interest to a view in the gardens of the Royal palace there, from a sketch lately taken by our Special Artist in Greece. These gardens are liberally thrown open to the public during some hours of every day. They are prettily laid out, in a very picturesque, unconventional style: in some places there is a perfect labyrinth of paths and avenues of rose-trees. The remains, also, of an ancient Roman villa, with its mosaic pavement and its fish-pond, are included within these precincts. There is a peculiar charm, moreover, in the glimpses of the Acropolis and Parthenon ruins, or those of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, seen from different parts of the gardens. The broken colonnade of the last-named temple appears in the background of our Artist's sketch as shown in the Engraving on our front page. This temple, indeed, is not a genuine relic of the glorious age of fair Athens, with its history, poetry, and art. It was built long afterwards by the Roman Emperor Hadrian; and its pillars, with their Corinthian capitals, though stately and beautiful, do not at all harmonise with the purely Greek genius that reared the Doric structures of the Parthenon and the Temple of Theseus, in a style more befitting the heroic period of Greece. We shall give further illustrations of the visit of the Princess of Wales to her Royal brother and sister-in-law. His Majesty the King of the Hellenes met her at Corinth, and accompanied her across the Isthmus to Kalamaki, whence they embarked in the King's yacht for the Piræus, the port of Athens. Our Special Artist's interesting narrative, published in this week's Paper, of a journey from Athens to Mycenæ, gives some description of places on the route travelled by her Royal Highness from Corinth across the Isthmus.

THE LATE MR. F. W. TOPHAM.

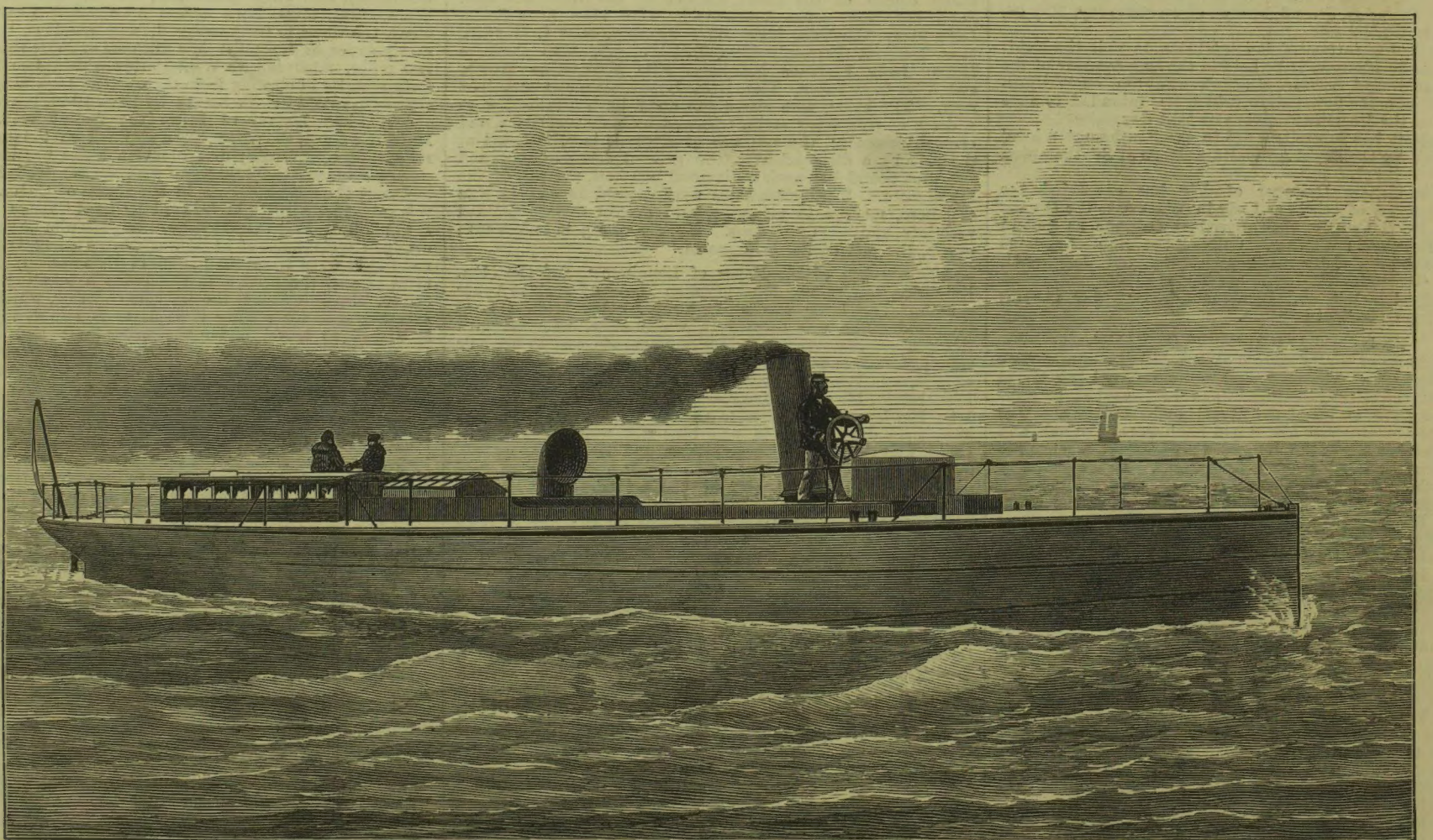
It was mentioned in our last that Mr. Frank Topham, the well-known painter in water-colours, had died at Cordova, in Spain, on the Saturday before, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born at Leeds, in 1808, and began work as a steel engraver; but after practising that art, with acknowledged skill, during many years, devoted himself to water-colour painting. He was a member first of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters (the "New Society") and afterwards of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. It was about 1848 that he contributed to one of the exhibitions a picture designed to illustrate Samuel Lover's ballad of "Rory O'More," which attracted some notice, and won the artist his first step to popular favour. He continued, from that time, to produce a great variety of works in figure-painting of this class, taking his subjects from the most picturesque-looking races of peasantry in different countries of Europe, Scottish Highlanders, Irish bog-trotters, Italian and Spanish peasantry, or sometimes from the conceptions of recent poets and novelists. These works were distinguished by their artistic merits. Amongst them were "The Fisherman's Home," "Highland Pastime," "Whistle, and I'll come to thee, my lad," "Barnaby Rudge and his Mother," "The Cabin Door," "The Andalusian Letter-Writer," "The Gaugers are Coming," "The Zouave's Story of the War," "The Sizar and Ballad-Singer" (an incident in Goldsmith's life), "The Angel's Whisper," "The Pattern, Connemara," "At a Venetian Well," "Gathering Mulberry Leaves," "The Wayfarers," "The Spinning-Wheel," "Irish Peasant at the Foot of a Cross," and "Peasants at a Fountain, Basses Pyrenees," besides "Morning of the Pattern," a work in oils. Mr. Topham, who resided at Hampstead, was much esteemed and liked in social life. He took an active part in several local clubs, to which his neighbours and brother artists, Clarkson Stanfield, Chalon, and Edward Duncan, also belonged. He was vice-president of the Savage Club, and an amateur performer, with other men of the time, authors and artists, in the theatricals which were got up for the "Guild of Literature and Art." The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

THE LIGHTNING TORPEDO-VESSEL.

This vessel of a new class, our readers will recollect, has been constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft and Donaldson for the Lords of the Admiralty, and was lately inspected, at Westminster-Bridge Pier, by a party of naval and military officers, members of Parliament (with the Speaker of the House of Commons), and other gentlemen, on the invitation of Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty. They went on board the vessel to test her speed, and ran down the Thames nearly as far as Long Reach, a distance of more than twenty-two miles, returning to Westminster within two hours and forty minutes of starting from there. The Lightning, indeed, although only 84 ft. in length by 10 ft. 10 in. beam, has the distinguished honour of being the fastest vessel in her Majesty's Navy, the mean speed attained on the preliminary runs being considerably over nineteen knots per hour. It is proposed to arm the Lightning with the Whitehead torpedo; and from the recent debate in the House of Commons, when this subject was brought forward by Lord Charles Beresford, it would seem that the Whitehead torpedo almost threatens to change the character of naval warfare. This explosive instrument is 14 ft. in length and 16 in. in diameter. It is made in three pieces—the head, which contains a bursting charge of 360 lb. of gun-cotton; the balance-chamber, which contains a contrivance for setting it so as to remain at any depth it is wished to travel under the water-line; and, lastly, the air-chamber, which contains the engines and the compressed air to drive them. Their length is 19 ft., and their diameter 18 in., the appearance being exactly that of a cigar pointed at both ends. The head or foremost end contains the pistol or detonator which explodes the charge. The after end supports the screws—a right and left handed screw—which propels the torpedo, and are made of the finest steel. The air-chamber is tested to 1200 lb. on the square inch, but for service it is only loaded to 800 lb. The Whitehead torpedo can be made to go at the rate of twenty knots for 1000 yards, and at any depth that is wished from 1 ft. to 30 ft. It can be set to explode either on striking an object or at any particular distance under 1000 yards. It can also be set so that if it misses the object aimed at, it would go to the bottom and explode on half cock or come to the top on half cock, so as to be recovered, as it has buoyancy enough just to float on the surface of the water when not in motion. It is fired by what is called an "impulse-tube," which, out of a frame fitted to a port, discharges the torpedo into the water. It can be fired above the water, but will at once go to the depth it was set for, and straight to the object, no matter how fast the ship from which it is discharged is going, or how fast the object aimed at may be sailing or steaming. It is calculated to make a hole on bursting of 70 ft. area, and there seems to be no doubt that if one of them hits a ship of any sort or description at present on the water she must at once go to the bottom. The torpedo-vessel need not be nearer than 1000 yards, and, supposing that the first three shots did not take effect, she could still deliver more, as the vessel fired against would be positively unaware of the attack until she was blown up.



THE LATE F. W. TOPHAM, ARTIST.



THE LIGHTNING TORPEDO-VESSEL.



A LESSON IN BOAT-BUILDING.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE TREASURE OF THE FAMILY."

In this picture, by a foreign lady artist whose works have found much favour amongst us, an incident of domestic life is represented which appeals to the cherished religious traditions and affections of every Christian people. The mother shows her children the family Bible, and tells them, we suppose, that it contains the Word of God; and that a blessing is hereby promised to them, as it was ever bestowed on their parents and forefathers, in proportion to their faith and dutiful obedience, and their perseverance in virtuous behaviour. It is a good old lesson, which needs to be taught afresh in the youth of each successive generation; and we should augur very ill of the prospects of the English nation if ever parents should neglect, as a general rule, to give their children this most needful instruction. The picture has its merits as a work of art, besides grace and truth of expression.

A LESSON IN BOAT-BUILDING.

These two brisk little boys, as the reader will see, are very happily amused for an hour, in the fisherman's hut on the sea-beach of a holiday watering-place, somewhere along our southern coast, by learning from their skilful companion the art of shaping a toy-boat of solid wood, big enough to carry a mouse. This vessel will, indeed, scarcely prove seaworthy, but may float awhile in some tranquil pool of salt water left in the sands by the last ebbing tide. Few boys, in town or country, who ever possessed a knife or chisel and a few inches of soft deal wood have not made some attempts at this simplest and most diminutive kind of naval architecture. It is further endeared to their fancy by the famous experiences of Robinson Crusoe in hollowing out his canoe or "periagua," as it was called among the Spaniards, which he could not launch, after all, when its tedious construction was finished. There is no fear of these youngsters not being able to put their boat into the water; and, if its keel be truly cut straight, with a strip of lead nailed along its length, and the weight of its sides equally balanced, the vessel will even carry a little mast and sail. They may then be reminded, perhaps, by their papa or mamma, or their aunt, how that exemplary hero of a past generation, the illustrious Peter the Great, once upon a time condescended to become a boat-builder's apprentice at Deptford.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Simon returned to Paris on Sunday morning, and resumed the direction of public affairs. In passing through Marseilles the other day from Nice, M. Simon was waited upon by the Mayor and the members of the Municipal Council. Replying to a speech from the Mayor, M. Simon said that they were going through a trying time, and that the work of the Government was every day impeded by obstacles. Moderation, together with firmness and energy, were necessary in order to overcome those obstacles.

The General Councils of France assembled on Monday.

M. Paul de Cassagnac has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 3000*fr.* fine for publishing in his journal, the *Pays*, articles insulting the Chamber of Deputies; the publisher of the paper, M. Piel, being fined 1000*fr.* and costs.

Official decrees have been published in Paris commuting or remitting the sentences of thirty-three Communist convicts.

M. Mie, the irreconcilable candidate for Bordeaux, has been elected on the second ballot by 7271 votes, against M. Caduc, his Moderate Republican opponent.

M. Waddington, the Minister of Public Instruction, in distributing the prizes last Saturday to the members of the learned societies at the Sorbonne, concluded a speech by inviting delegates of the Paris societies to prepare for a congress of learned societies at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The Catholic Congress which has been sitting in Paris held its concluding meeting last Saturday night, under the presidency of Monsignor Freppel. There was a large attendance.

The founding of a Catholic University at Toulouse is officially announced by the bishops of that district.

Gounod's new four-act opera, "Cinq Mars," was produced on the 5th inst., according to promise, at the Opéra Comique, Paris. The libretto was written by MM. Paul Poisson and Louis Gallet, and founded on De Vigny's novel. Critics differ as to the merits of the opera; but it is splendidly put on the stage, and the ballet is said to be especially attractive.

ITALY.

The King, the Crown Prince, and three of the Ministers—viz., Signor Coppino, Signor Depretis, and Signor Nicotera—were present at the opening of the National Exhibition of Fine Arts at Naples on Sunday. The *Daily News* correspondent says that it is the best exhibition ever held in Italy.

A diplomatic green book, containing exclusively correspondence on Eastern affairs, has been distributed to the deputies. It comprises 510 documents in all, embracing the period from July 17, 1875, to Feb. 10, 1877.

Bands of Internationalists have appeared in several towns. On Sunday the police arrested eighteen at Pontemolle. At Setino a party numbering about thirty individuals took possession of the Townhall and burnt the archives, the band was defeated, and several of its members, including the leader, Cafiero, were arrested.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso and the Princess of the Asturias arrived at Madrid on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., from Cordova, and were received in the Southern Station by the authorities of the capital. Soldiers lined the streets, and several regiments of cavalry, with twenty batteries of artillery, were stationed near the Prado. After a Te Deum in the Atocha Cathedral, the King proceeded to a reception at the palace. The streets were densely crowded with people. His Majesty was greeted with cheers in some places during the course of his progress.

The majority of the senators elected on the 5th inst. are favourable to the Cabinet. The Cortes will be opened on May 1 by the King in person. At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday a list of 108 senators appointed by the King was approved. The Ministers are engaged in discussing the new budget of expenditure.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Madrid, had a farewell audience of King Alfonso on Sunday.

GERMANY.

After much discussion and many surmises and conflicting statements, the Chancellor crisis has resolved itself into this. In Wednesday's sitting of the German Parliament a letter was read from Prince Bismarck, in which he announced that, the state of his health not permitting him to take part in the Parliamentary proceedings, the Emperor had granted him leave of absence, and had consented that he should be represented by Herr Hofmann and Herr von Bülow. An Imperial decree to this effect has been issued. It is stated that the Emperor

reserves to himself the power of consulting Prince Bismarck even during his absence.

Prince Bismarck has received from the King of Italy a magnificent vase of alabaster as a birthday present.

Field Marshal von Manteuffel has left Berlin for his estate in Neumark.

The Emperor of Brazil on Saturday night attended a joint sitting of the Berlin Geographical and Anthropological Societies held in honour of the illustrious guest.

The Federal Council has adopted the bill establishing the Superior Imperial Tribunal at Leipsic.

The engagement is announced of his Excellency Jushii Siozo Aoki, the Japanese Envoy to the Berlin Court, to Fräulein von Rhade, a German lady of rank. The Japanese Envoy has long resided in Berlin, where he studied at the University, and acted as Secretary of Legation prior to being appointed Minister.

AMERICA.

In accordance with the directions issued by President Hayes, the Federal troops were withdrawn on Tuesday from the State House of Columbia, capital of South Carolina. Mr. Chamberlain, the Republican Governor, has issued an address declaring that he was elected Governor of the State; but that, through Mr. Hayes's decision, he is unable to maintain his rights, and therefore abandons the contest. The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the State House, with all the official records, was handed over on Wednesday by Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary to Mr. Hampton's private secretary, and thus Mr. Hampton is now in full possession.

A public meeting, attended, it is said, by 10,000 persons, has been held at New Orleans, at which resolutions were passed expressing a desire to obliterate the past and remove the prejudices separating the whites from the negroes. An appeal was also made to President Hayes to withdraw the Federal troops from New Orleans. The Special Commission has arrived at New Orleans, and visited both Mr. Packard and Mr. Nicholls.

A letter from Mr. Blaine has been published expressing profound sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Packard, the Republican Governors of South Carolina and Louisiana.

The Government has decided to transfer the control of the Alaska territory from the War Department to the Treasury, and has ordered the withdrawal of the garrison hitherto stationed there.

Fifty persons—mostly female servants—are reported to have perished in the burning of the Southern Hotel at St. Louis on Wednesday morning. A *Times* telegram says that this hotel is one of the largest in St. Louis, being six stories high and containing accommodation for 700 persons.

A New York telegram reports the surrender to the authorities of the United States of 1500 hostile Indians.

Dr. Wines has been appointed United States Commissioner at the International Prison Congress, which it is proposed to hold at Stockholm.

Among the cargo landed on Wednesday at New York from the Hamburg and American Company's steam-ship *Frisia* a large box filled with dynamite cartridges was discovered in a cask of wine. The cask was shipped at Hamburg and stored in the Government warehouse.

CANADA.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, has gone on a visit to Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General of Canada. The *New York Herald* says that the object of his journey is to hold a consultation on the extradition and fishery questions.

A telegram from Ottawa reports a meeting which has been held there to consider the best means of relieving unemployed workmen. A memorial was adopted for presentation to the Senate requesting it to urge upon the Government the advantage of originating public works and prosecuting them immediately in order to alleviate the present destitution.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The news from Cape Town is to March 20. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, replying to the Transvaal Government, has informed them that he was prepared to entertain any terms which were not derogatory to the prerogative of the Queen, but he refused to accept the provisions of the treaty proposing that the independence of the Transvaal should be maintained. In a special despatch to the *Daily News* we read:—"A despatch from Kimberley, dated March 20, announces that the Volksraad has passed President Burgers's New Constitution Bill. A correspondent at Pretoria writes that the independence of the Transvaal is gone, and that President Burgers's bill is too late, the exchequer being bankrupt, and that British aid alone can save the State from anarchy."

INDIA.

Mr. Egerton, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assumed office on Monday.

The Viceroy has given £500 to the building fund of the Women's Hospital of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission at Delhi, in commemoration of the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress. His Highness the Nizam gave £50 on the same occasion.

There is, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram on Sunday, little change in the aspect of the famine.

It is stated in a telegram from Copenhagen that the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark will visit England next month.

The Chinese Government has sanctioned the immediate opening of two additional ports—Wen-Chow and Wuha.

The English cricketers in Australia have won a match against a combined Victoria and New South Wales Eleven.

Navigation is again open in the Baltic. Three steamers arrived in the harbour of Königsberg on Sunday, and at Riga the ice is reported to be rapidly breaking up.

An Egyptian despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says that a man who claims to own the ground upon which Cleopatra's Needle—recently presented to the United Kingdom by the Khedive—lies has fenced it round, and demands several thousands of pounds compensation before he will allow the monument to be removed.

The *Standard* says that Captain Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., who has lately returned from the West Coast of Africa, has received from the Foreign Office an expression of approval at the manner in which the blockade of the Dahomey coast has been maintained, and the various difficulties with the natives on the West Coast have been met, during the period of his service as Commodore on that station.

At the request of the Australian colonies, her Majesty's Government have selected Sir W. Jervois, K.C.M.G., R.E., Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley, R.E., to advise the respective Colonial Governments on a scheme of defence for the chief Australian ports. Colonel Scratchley has already left England, and will join Sir W. Jervois at Sydney.

Crewe has received a charter of incorporation as a municipal borough.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The course of events, to all appearance, during the past week, has been unfavourable to the hopes of a pacific settlement of the Eastern Question. Turkey will by no means assent to the resolutions of the European Powers in their joint diplomatic Protocol, the text of which was given in our last; and the Porte also declines to send a special Ambassador to St. Petersburg unless Russia at the same time sends one to Constantinople. This announcement, it is said, was not conveyed in a formal despatch, but was communicated to the Russian Government by its Chargé-d'Affaires in the Turkish capital. Further, the Porte has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, containing its views upon the Protocol. In this Circular stress is laid upon the desire of the Turkish Government for peace, and its wish to carry out reforms. It rejects, however, all foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of Turkey, and refuses to send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg or to disarm unless Russia will disarm at the same time. In conclusion the Circular asks the Powers to induce Montenegro to display a more conciliatory attitude. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies decided on Tuesday, by 65 votes to 18, to reject all the demands of Montenegro for cession of territory. The Senate, however, has not confirmed this resolution.

The impressions prevailing in diplomatic circles regarding the state of affairs are very gloomy. The tone of the Russian press is warlike.

LAW.

The various divisions of the High Court of Justice reassembled on Tuesday, after the Easter vacation.

In the Probate Court at Dublin last Saturday Mr. Justice Warren gave judgment in the Cooke will case, on the motion by Lord Longford to set aside the verdict for the Purdons on the ground that it was against the evidence. The testator, a man of eccentric habits, had made fifteen wills, and the last of these appointed Lord Longford sole executor in trust for his son, and it was propounded by him. The defendants to the suit were Wellington Purdon and Dr. Charles Purdon, younger son of the grand uncle of the testator, and two sons of Wellington Purdon. The jury found that the will was duly executed, but that the testator was not of sound mind, and that the will had been procured by the Rev. Mr. Lyster's undue influence. The Judge now ruled that the verdict should be set aside, but gave the defendants liberty to appeal. It is stated they will carry the case to the House of Lords.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday an elderly man, named Scott, was found guilty of having committed perjury in the Chancery Court in having sworn that the signatures to the deeds transferring an estate which he had sold were not his. Sentence was deferred. A railway porter, who stole £200 from a bag of money which two clerks of the National Provincial Bank had left in a railway carriage, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mrs. Ramsden, the prime mover in the conspiracy against the matron of the Jewish Home at Norwood, which led to Mrs. Moses and her daughter being falsely charged with felony at the Surrey Sessions, was on Tuesday found guilty of perjury and conspiracy, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Three women whom she had suborned to commit perjury were sentenced at the same time, two of whom had pleaded guilty, and the other was convicted by the jury. Vandervoort was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Frenberg and Flatow to twelve months' each. In the Court presided over by the Recorder, Herbert Hunt pleaded guilty to a charge of defrauding his employers by pawning, for £500 or £600, goods of the value of £1400 intrusted to him as agent. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. George Melville, seventy years of age, who is alleged to have been a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of a Welsh county, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from various persons by giving cheques on banks where he had no account, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. John Lassarade, who, it was stated, had been convicted upwards of thirty times, was found guilty of stealing a watch from Mr. William Williams, ex-Mayor of Melbourne, who is on a visit to this country, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. In Mr. Commissioner Kerr's court, a young man, named John Joseph Lardner, pleaded guilty to five indictments charging him with forging bills of exchange to the value of upwards of £150, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. On Wednesday Mr. Barker was tried for attempting to poison his wife and family. Arsenic was found in the water of the kettle from which the tea was made on Feb. 14; but, as there was no evidence that the prisoner put it in, the Judge stopped the case at the close of the prosecution, and directed the prisoner's acquittal. A hairdresser named Wymers was charged with having murdered Robert Cole. The parties occupied rooms in the same house in a street near Fitzroy-square, and Wymers is a volunteer. Late in February the parties went home in liquor one night, and the deceased quarrelled with his wife. Wymers interfered, and went to fetch his gun, which was discharged through the door of a room and killed Cole. The defence was that Wymers did not know the gun was loaded, and that it went off accidentally, and the jury, believing this, acquitted him.

Henry Bunker, a milk-carrier, was on Monday convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of stealing five quarts of milk, the property of his employer. He was found to have been in the habit of selling milk to a wholesale dealer, and making up with water the quantity of milk abstracted. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Society of Arts' gold medal for the best, cheapest, and simplest railway light has been awarded to Mr. Pintsch.—The Society of Arts offer to Cornish miners prizes of £5, £3, and £2 respectively, with certificates, for proficiency in qualitative blowpipe analysis. The examination will be held in June.

Bishop Beckles held his first confirmations in Scotland in St. Thomas and St. Vincent's English Episcopal Churches, Edinburgh, on Sunday. Seventy candidates were presented for confirmation. He preached in the evening at St. Thomas's Church. He is to be at Glasgow next Sunday; afterwards proceeding to Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, and Nairn.

The General Synod of the Church of Ireland was opened in Dublin on Tuesday. The Lord Primate presided, and in his address referred to the perilous controversy in the English Church, which was in danger of being unprotestantised. He warned the synod against the opposite extreme. The chief practical reference was made to the question of the Divinity School. A claim was made for a sufficient sum from the Church surplus to endow such an institution. On Wednesday the Bishop of Ossory brought forward a motion appointing a committee to prepare a statement of the Church claims in relation to the Divinity School, to be submitted on the part of the synod to a Royal Commission, and giving the committee power to attend thereat, with right of further action. This was carried.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adam, G. R., to be Vicar of Shoulton.
 Baldwin, Francis; Vicar of Maltby.
 Bowly, Henry Bond; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
 Burns, W.; Sole Charge of Blackrod.
 Cartwright, Arthur Rogers; Rector of Butcombe.
 Cave-Brown-Cave, F. A.; Vicar of Longridge, near Preston.
 Dyer-Thistleton, T. F.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance.
 Escott, Hay Sweet; Rector of Kilve-cum-Stringston.
 Fisher, Robert; Perpetual Curate of Sewerby, with Marton and Griadall and Ergham.
 Helmore, F. J. O.; Precentor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, and Curate of Luddington.
 Hies, Archdeacon; Canon in Lichfield Cathedral.
 Kroph, George Patrick; Rector of Huggate.
 Leigh, J. W.; Priest-in-Charge of St. James's Church, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Nash, R. S.; Vicar of Old Sodbury; Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.
 Nash, T. A.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Islington.
 Needly, J. B.; Assistant Inspector of Schools, Diocese of Bath and Wells.
 Newton, Horace; Perpetual Curate of Great Driffield with Little Driffield.
 Parkes, S. Hadden; Rural Dean of South Lympe, diocese of Canterbury.
 Pixell, Charles Henry V.; Rector of Frampton Cuttrel, Gloucestershire.
 Rodd, F. A.; Incumbent of Kensington Chapel, Bath.
 Rose, Henry; Assistant Inspector of Schools, diocese of Bath and Wells.
 Thomas, William Rees; Perpetual Curate of Abersychan.—*Guardian*.

The window at the west end of the north aisle of the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral has been filled with stained glass.

The parish church of Bishopstrow, near Warminster, was reopened last week, after restoration at a cost of £1300.

Herriard church, Hants, which has been restored through the munificence of Mr. F. J. E. Jervoise, the lord of the manor, was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester on the 5th inst.

A magnificent screen has been erected at the entrance to the recently restored choir of Salisbury Cathedral, by Mrs. Sydney Lear, in memory of her late husband.

St. John's Church, Portland, which has recently undergone restoration and enlargement, has been reopened for Divine service. The alterations effected have cost about £1000.

On Sunday last, at the first of the evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey, the building was thronged, and the Dean of Westminster preached an impressive sermon.

The chancel of North Creak church, Norfolk, which has been lately restored at the cost of the Rector, the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, and under the direction of Mr. F. Preedy, was reopened with a choral service on the 4th inst.

The Bishop of Chester on the 5th inst. laid the foundation-stone of the mission church of St. Barnabas, Chester, a building destined to accommodate 300 people. It is situated in one corner of the parish of St. John, which contains 9000 persons.

A deputation from Sheffield have had an interview with the Home Secretary, to protest against the proposed scheme by which it is sought to unite Sheffield with the suggested new bishopric of Wakefield. Mr. Cross asked if Sheffield itself would consent to become the centre of a new bishopric; but the deputation being unable to give an answer to the question at once, Mr. Cross remarked that a bill of this kind could not be allowed to occupy the time of Parliament session after session, and therefore he should like to have information on this point as soon as was convenient.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent to the Dean of St. Paul's a reply to the address to the Archbishops and Bishops which was published last week. His Grace states that he is unable to perceive the exact meaning of some parts of the address, and points out that it does not accurately distinguish between judicial and legislative matters. Presuming, however, that the memorialists desire some alteration in the arrangements of the ecclesiastical courts, the Archbishop says he thinks it has escaped their attention that for the past five years Convocation has been engaged in the task which they rightly consider to be its peculiar function—a work, he adds, which it has not yet accomplished.

The testimonial of esteem to the Bishop-designate of Truro from his friends at Lincoln was presented on the 5th inst. by Colonel Amcotts. The most remarkable feature of the proceedings was a letter from the superintendent of the Wesleyan circuit expressing his admiration of Dr. Benson's many virtues, of his wise and loving care of young men, and his untiring efforts to benefit the citizens of Lincoln.—On the same day the Duke of Westminster presented, at the Townhall, Chester, on behalf of a numerous body of subscribers in Chester and the neighbourhood, a magnificent silver salver and a purse of 150 sovereigns to the Rev. E. L. Y. Deacle, for eleven years Precentor of Chester Cathedral, on the occasion of his preferment to the rectory of Northenden.—A testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £100, and a silver-gilt salver, has been presented to the Rev. J. B. Early, on his resignation of the curacy of All Saints, Fulham.—The Rev. J. H. Barber, Curate in Charge, St. Barnabas', South Lambeth, has received a cheque for £50, with the best wishes and kind regards of the members of his congregation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The vacant fellowship at Oriel College, Oxford, has been awarded to Mr. L. R. Phelps, scholar of this society.

At a meeting of the Society of King's College, Cambridge, held on Monday, Mr. George William Dondon, B.A., was elected to a Fellowship.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent matriculation examinations held in the colonies, in connection with London University:—West Indies: Honours division (the number prefixed to the name indicates the number in the original honours list immediately after which that name have been placed had the candidate been examined in England)—4, William Blandford Griffith, Harrison's College, Barbadoes (obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize); 16, Arnold Bertram Williams, Harrison's College, Barbadoes. First division: Hubert Outtram Searle, Lodge School and Codrington College, Barbadoes. Mauritius:—First division: Fernand Henry Bonnefin, Royal College, Mauritius; Louis Henri Despeissis, Royal College, Mauritius; Henri Octave Laurent, Royal College, Mauritius.

The Mercers' Company have given notice that the lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public gratuitously in April, May, and June, at six o'clock, in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—Astronomy (the Rev. E. Ledger), April 17, 18, 19, 20; Law (Dr. J. T. Abdy), April 24, 25, 26, 27; Physic (Dr. Symes Thompson), May 1, 2, 3, 4; Divinity (the Dean of Chichester), May 7, 8, 9, 11; Geometry (the Dean of Manchester), May 15, 16, 17, 18; Rhetoric (Mr. T. F. Dallin), May 22, 23, 24, 25; and Music (Dr. Henry Wyld), May 29, 30, 31, and June 1.

On Tuesday the whole of the troops in the garrison at Aldershot were engaged in a field-day, in the Long Valley, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B.—About 38,000 men will take part in this year's summer drills in the vicinity of Aldershot.

NEW BOOKS.

It is always, we think, a task of public usefulness to report on the progress of our great industrial colonies beyond the western and the southern ocean. *An Essay on New South Wales*, the "Mother Colony of the Australias," as she is affectionately styled by the author, Mr. G. H. Reid, has been sent us, through Messrs. Triibner, from the Government printer at Sydney. We fully believe that this oldest or earliest of the British Australasian provinces, which occupies, within temperate latitudes, the eastern coast of the vast island-continent, looking over the Pacific Ocean, will soon again become the richest and most populous, though it has for a time been outstripped by Victoria in its rapidity of growth. The mineral wealth of New South Wales, including coal and iron, tin and copper, as well as gold, is scarcely equalled by that of any country of the same extent in all the world. Its geographical position will also prove the most favourable in Australia, both for maritime and overland commerce, being situated between Victoria and Queensland, with its face set towards New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, and on the probable route of traffic, in future, with China and California. It must be admitted, indeed, that the agricultural industry of New South Wales, at least in the produce of cereals, has not been so well managed as that of South Australia, which actually supplies the best of wheat to the sister provinces and to the home market. But in the pastoral, mining, and manufacturing departments of enterprise, taken altogether, New South Wales holds the foremost place. Mr. Reid's account of its condition and prospects is not exaggerated, if we may judge from a comparison of many different sources of information; and we would especially commend its perusal to any of those negligent observers who are too apt to regard Melbourne, or the province of Victoria, as the type of Australian progress. There is greater diversity and variety of resources, as well as of climate, scenery, and social life, in the province of New South Wales. Notwithstanding this remark, we should be sorry to allow the reader of our passing notices to form a disparaging opinion of Victoria, which has been, till within the last few years, the most successful and prosperous of all British colonies, and is still likely to continue, in future generations, a highly profitable field of investment for labour and capital. A second edition, revised and corrected up to 1876, of *Notes on the Colony of Victoria*, otherwise called the Victorian Year-Book, by Mr. H. Heylin Hayter, Government Statist, has been published by official authority at Melbourne. This work is likewise to be had in London, of Messrs. Triibner, and we should advise the intending emigrant or mercantile speculator to consult it, as well as Mr. Reid's treatise on New South Wales. A publication of the same character, statistical and descriptive, compiled by order of the Government of South Australia, was noticed in this Journal some time ago. Queensland has also found a competent literary spokesman, who only went little too far, perhaps, in giving his book the title, "Queen of the Colonies." There is much to be fairly said, without going beyond the truth, in praise of each one of the Australian provinces; yet we should rather scruple to encourage the hasty emigration of persons unaccustomed to real labour and possessing but small capital to any place in that bustling region of the Far South. The facilities of profitable investment, more particularly, for such an amount as £500 or £1000, even with the personal superintendence and industry of the owner, would be found much less in Australia than in New Zealand; but these colonies nowhere present such opportunities, in 1877, as they did twenty or twenty-five years ago. Large capitalists, however, and men or women of the working classes, both in country and in town employments, can make sure of fair success in Australia, if they will go prudently and steadily to work, and keep a sharp look out for the new openings there in view. We should certainly prefer New Zealand, at the present time, even to New South Wales, as a more remunerative field of activity; besides which, its climate is far more congenial than that of Australia to the English constitution, and incomparably better for a wife and family of young children. But emigrants must be allowed, after all, to please themselves in their choice of a new home.

A very pleasing book of light, musical, well-turned verses, giving lyrical expression to sentiments arising from incidents of personal experience, or from reflection upon stories current in the literature of romantic narrative, is presented to the world by Mr. Jemmett Browne. He announces it with the title *Songs of Many Seasons*; and its first piece, called "A Year," briefly touches the changing times of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, in harmony with the quickly passing life of a beloved maiden, finally laid at rest beneath the snow. Italy and Germany, as well as our own country, have furnished themes or local suggestions for the author's graceful Muse to play upon, more commonly, indeed, in a pensive or rather mournful strain of feeling, as in his confession of a not unworthy act performed at "the Festa of the Dead," in the Florentine churchyard. Some tales of chivalrous gallantry or religious devotion in the Middle Ages have also been chosen for subjects of the ballad class of poems. In many pieces of another kind he has preferred to deal with the ordinary ways and manners of English social life, and to relate, with a certain archness or smartness, the imaginary, or, perhaps, the real conduct of harmless love affairs—a game of chess with Miss Ethel, or a Sunday meeting in Piccadilly, with an honest pretty girl, who once served at a bonnet shop. Mr. Jemmett Browne, on the whole, has a degree of talent, as well as taste, for lyrical compositions, and he may yet produce something more considerable than these, if he will cultivate a deeper and fuller vein of thought. The volume, illustrated with several engravings, from designs by Messrs. Du Maurier, Walter Crane, and C. W. Morgan, is published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

In another book of poetry, bearing a somewhat similar title, *Poems of the Months*, by M. A. Baines (publishers, Sampson Low and Co.), we find a stricter propriety of the appellation. Its subject, indeed, from the first to the last of its pages, which are not engraved, but very finely etched by Wilhelm Baines, concerns the varying aspects of Nature throughout the year. Each of the twelve months is duly celebrated by Mrs. Baines, whose literary attainments were already proved, with a few lines, couplets, or stanzas, of passable verse, simply bearing testimony to the loveliness of the creation, and to the bounty of God its Maker. The flowers of each month, or other seasonable forms, are copied from nature, to supply the decorations of the pages. This elegant volume should be in request about New-Year's Day, for a suitable gift to a young lady; but it is not amiss to speak of it even now, on the threshold of charming May.

The Hon. Captain Legge has been appointed Chief Constable of Lancashire, in the place of Colonel Bruce, resigned.

A fine statue in terra-cotta of the late Prince Consort, by Theed, presented to the town of Southampton by Sir F. Perkins, M.P., has been mounted on a pedestal on a vacant piece of ground under the walls of the old castle, near the platform, looking eastward down the Southampton Water.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of this establishment on Tuesday week, with Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," has already been recorded.

The following performances of the past week consisted of "Fra Diavolo" on the Thursday, and "La Favorita" on Saturday. On the earlier of these occasions Mdlle. Bianchi assumed, for the first time, the character of Zerlina, in which she sang and acted with much grace and vivacity; her best effort having been in the air "Or non scia," at the beginning of the second act, in which the singer produced so much effect as to necessitate a repetition. M. Capoul made his first appearance at this establishment as Fra Diavolo, which part he was to have performed here last season, but was prevented by illness. He sang with much artistic feeling, his greatest effect having been made in the scene at the beginning of the last act, which was very effectively declaimed.

The cast of the opera was otherwise as before, having included Mdlle. Scalchi as Lady Koburg, Signor Ciampi as Lord Koburg, and Signori Tagliafico and Capponi as the pair of bandits, Beppo and Giacomo (their comic duet in the last act encores).

Saturday's performance introduced M. Gayarré, his first appearance in England. As Fernando, in Donizetti's tragic opera, the débutant displayed a tenor voice of great power and resonant quality, and at once produced a highly favourable impression in the opening scene of the opera, that was enhanced during the progress of his performance, which was most successful in the declamatory situations, such as that in which Fernando upbraids Alfonso with his treachery, and in the final passionate duet with Leonora. The air "Spinto gentil" was given by Signor Gayarré with some rather extem: contrasts of piano and forte, its delivery having called forth enthusiastic applause and an encore.

Madame Scalchi's Leonora improves by repetition. She sang with great effect on Saturday, particularly in the duet with Alfonso, in the second act (the latter part of which was encores), in Leonora's aria, "O mio Fernando!" and the closing duet with her lover.

The cast in other respects was the same as in previous seasons—Mdlle. Cottino as Inez, Signor Graziani as Alfonso, Signor Baggiolo as Baldassare, &c. In each of the operas now referred to the clever dancing of Mdlle. Girod in the incidental divertissement was a special feature. Signor Bevnigani conducted on Thursday, and Signor Vianesi on Saturday.

This week's performances began on Monday with "Guglielmo Tell," which was given with a cast generally similar to that of last season—the part of Tell, however, having been assumed on this occasion (for the first time in England) by Signor Cotogni, who sang with great effect in the duet with Arnoldo, and the trio with that character and Walter; and still greater in the scene where Gessler sets Tell to shoot the apple from his son's head. Here Signor Cotogni's declamation was excellent, and called forth several deserved tributes of applause. Mdlle. Bianchi, as the Princess Mathilde, sang with the same grace and refinement as before; Mdlle. Cottino gave the music of Jemmy (Tell's son) as satisfactorily as heretofore; Mdlle. Ghiotti represented Edwige (Tell's wife); and Signor Marini, as Arnoldo, gave the difficult and trying music of the character as successfully as in his previous performances of the part. Signor Baggiolo was again the Walter, and Signor Sabater the Fisherman; Signor Scolara, as Gessler, having contributed to the efficiency of the cast, which was completed by Signori Ragner, Rossi, and Manfredi in subordinate parts. The "Tyrolienne" was cleverly danced by Mdlles. Girod and L. and H. Reuters. The overture was brilliantly played—the incidental solos in the opening movement skillfully executed by Mr. E. Howell (violin), Mr. Radcliff (flute), and M. Castegnier (cornu Inglese). The "Allegro" was repeated in answer to an encore. Signor Vianesi conducted.

On Tuesday "La Favorita" was repeated; for Thursday "Don Pasquale" was announced, with the return of Mdlle. Marimon; and to-night (Saturday) Signor Gayarré is to appear as Racul, in "Les Huguenots."

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward an interesting "Suite" for pianoforte and orchestra by Joachim Raff, one of the recent productions of this prolific composer. Like all his music, it contains much that is striking and individual in style, and abounds with passages for the brilliant display of the solo instrument. In the execution of these Mr. Franz Rummel (who made his first appearance here) displayed highly cultivated powers of mechanism, and proved himself a pianist of an exceptional order. The concert included Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Mendelssohn's first symphony (in C minor), and the "Danse des Pirates et des Jeunes Filles" of Henri Reber. The vocalists were Madame Ostmann-Goldberg and Mr. Hollins, each a first appearance. Of their merits we must take another opportunity to speak.

The "Bach Choir" gave a grand performance of Bach's sublime Mass in B minor, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, when the work was rendered with similar grand effect to that with which it was given by the same institution last year. The magnificent choruses were very finely sung by the excellent amateur choir, Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) having been among the choristers; and the solo portions were efficiently rendered by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Foli. A fine orchestra was assembled, led by Herr Straus, who played the violin obligato to the soprano and tenor airs, "Laudamus te" and "Benedictus;" other skillfully-rendered obligati having been that for flute, by Mr. Svendsen, in the duet for soprano and tenor, "Domine Deus," and that for horn, by Mr. Wendland, in the bass air, "Quoniam." Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ. A second concert is to be given by the society on April 25, when Bach's motet, "Ein feste Burg," Gade's cantata, "Cornala," and other interesting works are to be performed.

Four of the new series of classical subscription concerts at Langham Hall have now taken place. The programme of the last occasion (on Tuesday evening) included Brahms's new string quartet, Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte sonata in A flat, and Bargiel's pianoforte trio. Miss Florence Sanders was the pianist, and Mdlle. Redeker the vocalist.

This (Saturday) afternoon the New Philharmonic Concerts enter on their twenty-sixth season. The programme includes Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony; Wagner's prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg;" and "Huldigung's March;" Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor (with Mrs. Beesley as pianist); and Raff's "Ode au Printemps."

A map was opportunely published by the *Daily News* on Wednesday showing the Russian position at Kisheneff, the lines of Turkish defence formed by the Danube and the Balkans, and the limits within which, in the event of war between Turkey and Russia, the first operations in Europe would necessarily be confined. Accompanying the map is a compact account of the strength of the forces on both sides, the distances between various points, and a description of the mountain passes.



A SITTING OF THE NEW TURKISH PARLIAMENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARLIAMENT.

COMMONS.

The Thursdays of the past and present weeks have both been noteworthy from a financial point of view. On the evening that hon. members resumed their labours after the Easter Recess, when the Prisons Bill, as amended, had been reported, despite the persistent opposition of that pachydermatous member Mr. Parnell, and the Scotch Prisons Bill had been read the second time, Mr. W. H. Smith exhibited no mean qualification for the chancellorship of the Exchequer of these days by delivering a characteristically clear speech on the Civil Service Budget, which this year stands at £21,755,575, showing an increase of £399,146 over the past twelvemonth. Reasons were given for this increase by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who could not get into Committee of Supply, however, until Mr. Gorst had aired his ideas on the evils of charging the costs of criminal prosecutions in part on local rates, and Mr. Gregory had further stopped the way with an abortive motion aimed against barristers and solicitors acting as registrars. The votes of £34,105 for the maintenance and repair of Royal palaces, and £117,645 for the Royal parks, led to an animated discussion, in the course of which the versatile Sir George Balfour evoked some cheering by the remark that St. James's Palace was not suitable to the dignity of the Crown of England, and ought to be rebuilt; and Sir Charles Dilke fruitlessly moved certain reductions in the sums demanded for Richmond Park.

Business, from a Ministerial point of view—voting supply—was not begun yesterday week till many questions had been discussed, the subjects ranging from new standing orders affecting railway or tramway deposits and gas companies to executions, in speaking on which last topic the Home Secretary opined that hanging is as rapid and little painful a mode of capital punishment as is known. It was in vain Mr. A. Brown moved a resolution affirming that local authorities should have further powers to improve the rural water supply the bad state of which provoked Mr. Cowen into parody:—

The cottage homes of England,
How fearfully they smell;
There's fever in the cesspool,
And sewage in the well.

Mr. Selater-Booth, in reply, pointed out that the evil was gradually being remedied, and the motion was rejected by 64 to 37 votes. A grand scheme for acquiring the land between the new Foreign Office and Westminster Abbey for the mere trifle of £4,000,000, in order to build thereupon Government Offices worthy the nation, was propounded by Mr. Baillie Cochrane; but Sir Stafford Northcote (excoGITATING his Budget, maybe, as he sat with his legs crossed) was in no Pactolian mood, though he saw no objection to the appointment of a Committee on the subject at a future date. Then the need of enlarging the commercial department of the Foreign Office was enlarged upon by Mr. Samuelson, and the Government reached the haven of Supply at last. Various votes for the Civil Service were agreed to, the grants for the South Kensington Museum not being allowed till vigorous protests had been entered against the expenses of the art-library and other items. Ere the House adjourned Mr. Cross brought in a bill to consolidate and amend the Factories and Workshops Acts by reducing the existing sixteen statutes into one Act of a hundred clauses.

As the Nasmyth hammer will crack the shell of a filbert and leave the kernel intact with the ease with which it will flatten a bulky iron bar of many tons weight, so the right hon. gentlemen who sit on the Treasury Bench can, in the opinion of certain hon. and inquisitive members who are always wanting "to know, you know," with omiscient power, see that Sunday trading in Leather-lane is not interfered with by such uncommon means as the free discharge of carbolic acid upon the goods on sale there, say whether or not 300 women were sold as slaves the other day at Cairo, whether the affairs of Jamaica are as they should be, and whether the Turks are continuing their iniquitous persecutions of the Christians in Bosnia and in Bulgaria. These and many other questions were touched upon on Monday; and, with regard to the last-named point, Mr. Bourke read from Consul Holmes a distinct denial of recent outrages, though the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs could not satisfy Mr. Forster that Mr. Holmes had been explicitly asked whether certain specified barbarities had been perpetrated. This discussion preceded the following important notice by the Marquis of Hartington:—

I wish to give notice that on Friday next, on going into Committee of Supply, I shall move for further papers on the affairs of Turkey, and particularly for the draught of the Protocol submitted to Lord Derby by the Russian Ambassador on March 11, and also any further information with reference to the Russian Circular of Jan. 19 and the Protocol of March 12.

£4,046,000 on account was granted in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, though not without great efforts on the part of Mr. Rylands to reduce the sum considerably; and various other sums were voted, after much discussion. Sir A. Gordon moved that it was not desirable to bring Militia officers, with certain exceptions, under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, and Mr. J. Holms seconded the resolution, which was supported also by Mr. Henry Samuelson, Earl Percy, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir Henry Havelock, but was opposed by Mr. Stanley and Mr. Hardy, and eventually negatived without a division. Mr. P. A. Taylor being joined by Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell (who have almost arrogated to themselves the titles of champion obstructives) in opposing the proposal to go into Committee on the Mutiny Act, Mr. Hardy laughingly said he would not engage the House in a conflict on the matter, and allowed progress to be reported.

If Mr. Tenniel be in want of a subject for a *Punch* cartoon he might portray Sir Stafford Northcote in his favourite impersonation of the Byronic heroine, who, "swearing she would ne'er consent, consented." Such has been the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on many occasions this Session, as when he argued quite against the Stock Exchange motion, and yet accepted it, and as when, on Tuesday last he officially opposed Sir R. Anstruther's motion for a measure of justice to the memory of the late Lord Dundonald, and yet by silence gave consent to it when the resolution was about to be put to the test of a division. Previous to this question coming on, Mr. P. A. Taylor's periodical motion for the abolition of flogging in the Navy had come on. That annual proposition having been rejected by 164 to 122 votes, Sir R. Anstruther brought forward the motion, which was evidently sympathised with on both sides the House. The motion was for a Select Committee to inquire into Lord Cochrane's petition praying her Majesty to complete the act of Royal justice which restored the late Lord Dundonald to his rank and honours by refunding to his heir the half-pay due to the naval hero. Sir R. Anstruther repeated the well-known history of the late Lord Dundonald's martyrdom; and Dr. Lyon Playfair, with dramatic effect, produced the autograph will of the late Lord, reading therefrom the following passage:—

I leave exclusively to my grandson Douglas all the sums due to me by the British Government for my important services, as well as the sums of pay refused under perjured evidence, for the commission of a fraud on the Stock Exchange. Given under my trembling hands, this 21st February, 1860, the anniversary of my ruin.

This was the pith of the case for the petitioner, in point of fact; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst fully sympathising with Lord Cochrane, saw difficulties in the way of granting the prayer, and contented himself with promising papers on the matter. But, in the end, the House was so manifestly in favour of the motion that the Ministry did not venture to divide, and the resolution was agreed to. A different fate befell Mr. James's motion that, "in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to introduce some legislative measure empowering the Crown to make full investigation into the present condition and revenues of the eighty-nine companies mentioned in the second report of the Municipal Commissioners, 1837." Much stress was laid upon the gastronomic proclivities of modern members of these City companies by their critics, whilst Mr. Alderman Cotton found in their epicurianism a strong reason for supporting them. The whole debate, in fact, may almost be said to have smacked of feasts and toasts; and, whether it was the recollection of past or the anticipation of future civic banquets, certain it was the Solicitor-General made ample amends for his awkward début by delivering a trenchant speech in defence of the City companies, which the House resolved to leave alone, and rejected Mr. James's motion by 168 to 72 votes. On the passing through Committee of the bill abolishing property qualifications for town councillors, Mr. Biggar vainly proposed a new clause to extend its operation to Ireland.

Wednesday was mainly taken up with the consideration of Mr. Waddy's Newspaper Registration Bill and with a lively scene arising from its discussion. Mr. Waddy wished by his bill, among many other details, to render it imperative that declarations should be made at the Crown Office stating the name of every paper to be published, where it was to be printed and issued, who were to be printer and publisher, and who the real proprietors. The hon. member for Barnstaple was answered by more than one newspaper proprietor that his bill proposed needlessly exacting regulations; and Mr. Cowen, in a spirited speech against the proposal, moved as an amendment—"That, in the opinion of this House, no legislation for the compulsory registration of the proprietorship of newspapers can be considered satisfactory which does not provide for the repeal of the exceptional law which renders newspaper proprietors criminally as well as civilly responsible for the acts of their employés." Criticism generally, in fact, was adverse to the measure, the Attorney-General, in particular, opposing it on the grounds that the newspapers of this country were, as a rule, excellently conducted, and that they ought not, therefore, to be needlessly embarrassed, as they would be by the cumbrous clauses of this measure. Mr. W. J. Ingram, following the same line of argument, assured the House that it was the desire of the proprietors of respectable papers to remove from their midst any black sheep who might bring the profession into disrepute; and added that, granted the motive of the bill was good, it would yet not effect the object aimed at, as any newspaper proprietor wishing to publish a malicious libel could evade the provisions of the bill by having other persons registered as proprietors. Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hermon having also spoken against the bill, Dr. Kenealy rose and, with an air of virtuous indignation, said if anyone should dare to libel him he would soon face a jury. For "foul and abominable libels" the present law was ample. Ironical cheers came from the Ministerial benches below the gangway as the hon. member for Stoke said he was no advocate for libels, whereupon he retorted that he could bear with philosophy the interruption that came from "that miserable quarter" of the House. It happened that Mr. Sullivan was for the nonce seated in "that miserable quarter," and he appeared to imagine he was personally attacked, for he soundly rated Dr. Kenealy by implication with a fluency and a warmth that must have inflamed the hon. member for Stoke to a white heat, for, on the rejection of the bill by 149 to 80 votes, Mr. Sullivan addressed the Speaker from his ordinary seat on the Opposition side, and accused Dr. Kenealy of having addressed him thus forcibly in the lobby, "Sir, you are a liar!" The hon. member for Stoke explained that he was provoked to use this language by the contemptuous epithets applied to him in Mr. Sullivan's speech. He then withdrew from the House whilst a resolution calling upon him to apologise was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Forster, seconded by Mr. Cross. Dr. Kenealy, in a penitent mood, having made the desired apology, the excitement subsided, and the House next allowed Mr. Monk's Congé-d'Elire Bill to be read the first time.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having at length been permitted by the sheer exhaustion of a vast variety of topics, and the petty as well as petulant loquacity of certain members who had insisted on a priority of hearing, rose at a quarter before six o'clock on Thursday to make his annual financial statement. Plunging at once into *medias res*, the right hon. gentleman said that the estimate of revenue last year was £78,412,000, and the actual revenue was £78,565,000, showing an increase of £153,000. But, on the other hand, the expenditure, which was estimated at £78,043,000, turned out to be £78,125,000, or an excess of £81,380. The result therefore was that the surplus which was expected to be £368,000 turned out to be £443,000; and though that was not a very brilliant result it was, considering the circumstances of the year, a subject for congratulation. The deficiency in the Customs Revenue, as compared with the estimate, was chiefly in spirits and tobacco. If the amounts voted in Supplementary Estimates had to be added to the ordinary votes the expenditure would have been £79,020,000, but the saving upon the votes had almost reached the amount of the Supplementary Estimates. The estimated expenditure for the year 1877 was as follows:—Debt charge, £28,000,000; Interest on local loans, £220,000; Suez Loan, £200,000; Consolidated Fund charges, £1,600,000; Army, £14,538,700; Home charge for Forces in India, £1,000,000; Army Purchase, £500,000; Navy, £10,978,800; Civil Service, £13,726,000; Customs and Inland Revenue, £2,767,000; Post Office, £3,261,000; Telegraph Service, £1,232,000; and Packet Service, £767,000. Total estimated expenditure, £78,794,000, or an increase of £668,000. In regard to revenue he regretted he could not form a very satisfactory estimate. At the same time he saw no reason for taking a very desponding view, as there were signs of improvement in the resources of the country; but under all circumstances it was felt advisable to take a very moderate estimate of the revenue. The Estimates were—Customs, £19,850,000; Excise, £27,500,000; Stamps, £10,920,000; Land Tax and House Duty, £2,560,000; Income Tax, £5,540,000; Post Office, £6,100,000; Telegraphs, £1,300,000; Crown Lands, £410,000; and Miscellaneous, £4,840,000. The result was an estimated revenue for the current year of £79,020,000, and expenditure £78,794,000, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £225,000. They had, therefore (observed the Chancellor of the Exchequer), a Budget ready to their hands; for it was pretty clear that no increase of taxation was necessary and that there could be no remission. At first sight the burden upon the taxpayer might

be regarded as excessive, but it must be remembered that £13,400,000 of the expenditure brought a return; and the actual charge upon the taxpayer was only £65,600,000. The National Debt amounted to £779,283,000 when the present Government came into office—it now amounted to £775,590,000. Besides that decrease £4,000,000 had been expended on the purchase of the Suez Canal shares; £7,417,000 had been lent to local bodies in excess of the repayments; and there were other items which brought up the total expenditure on capital account in the last three years to £15,654,000. The pressure which during the last two or three years had been keeping down the elasticity of the revenue, unfortunately still continued, and the signs of the revival of commercial prosperity were as yet but feeble; nevertheless, the taxation of the country was not exceptionally burdensome. There existed resources which could be called upon if necessary. Our strength was in the endeavour to husband our resources; and our finances were in a sound and healthy condition in case it should be necessary to face contingencies which he did not care to contemplate. The statement of the right hon. gentleman, which occupied about an hour and a quarter, was generally well though not enthusiastically received. In the course of the discussion which followed much stress was laid upon the increasing expenditure of the country, and anticipations were expressed that the Government would be ultimately forced to effect a considerable reduction of the expenditure in many of the departments of the State. The usual formal resolutions were ultimately agreed to.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Some fair racing was witnessed at Warwick last week, and Fasting Girl, a nice filly by Broomielaw—Abstinence, was probably superior to anything that ran at Lincoln. She secured a couple of races in good style, Violet Melrose being second to her on each occasion. Ray, a well-named filly by Speculum—Moonbeam, was another two-year-old winner; and the Great Warwickshire Handicap fell to Bloomfield (7 st. 5 lb.), who only had a couple of opponents to beat. One of these was Rosy Cross (7 st.), who has scarcely fulfilled her early promise, though the weight is a heavy one for a three-year-old at this time of year. Meetings have been held during the present week at Bristol, Croydon, Thirsk, and other places; but there is little of more than passing interest to chronicle. The Fitzhardinge Two-Year-Old Plate at Bristol fell to Windfall, who is one of the first to credit Favonius with a race. Only five came out for the Bristol Steeplechase, which was won by Palm (10 st. 10 lb.), who was the worst favourite of the lot.

On Tuesday the subscribers and members of the Belvoir Hunt presented the Duke of Rutland with a testimonial consisting of four candelabra, which had cost £2500, in recognition of his great liberality in providing sport for them during more than twenty years. The presentation, which took place at Belvoir Castle, was made by Sir W. Earle Welby-Gregory, M.P.

The tenth annual competition for the Public Schools Racket Challenge Cup was brought off at Prince's last week. Marlborough, Wellington, Harrow, Cheltenham, Eton, and Rugby, were all represented, and a great sensation was created in the first ties, when Marlborough beat Harrow by four games to one. The final tie was splendidly fought out, the Hon. Ivo Bligh and C. A. C. Ponsonby, representing Eton, against G. M. Butterworth and F. M. Lucas, for Marlborough. The service of the Hon. Ivo Bligh was exceptionally brilliant, and contributed greatly to Eton's victory by four games to one; but this success was not so easily gained as it might appear to be at first sight, for in two of the games the score was "14 all," and they had to be "sett."

At about eleven o'clock last Saturday night the greatest feat in the annals of pedestrianism was brought to a conclusion at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, when D. O'Leary and E. P. Weston finished their six-day's walk—the former covering 520 miles, against the 510 miles of his opponent. Both men have considerably exceeded anything that has ever been done before in the annals of long-distance walking, and we can truly say of Weston's defeat that it does him far more credit than any of his previous victories. Some particulars of this well-contested match will be found at page 355, and an illustration of it on the following page.

Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed prizes to the successful students of the Torquay Science and Art School yesterday week.

The returns as to the emigration from the Mersey last month give a total of 2935 persons—a number lower by 1330 than that for March, 1876.

An estimate of the amount required in the current financial year to defray the cost of the Army Purchase Commission has been issued. The total, £500,000, shows a net decrease for the year of £14,190.

The Mayor of Salford received on Thursday morning the writ for the election of a member in the place of the late Mr. Cawley. He has fixed the nomination for Monday next, and the polling for Thursday.

A cocoa and coffee house (erected at the cost of Mrs. F. T. Mappin), the object of which is to afford to working men refreshment unmixed with intoxicating liquor, was opened at Sheffield on Monday evening, when addresses were delivered by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P. Alderman Bassett, the Mayor, presided.

At a meeting on Monday of bondholders of the Turkish 1854 Loan a resolution was passed requesting the Council of Foreign Bondholders to co-operate with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co. in their efforts to obtain from the Turkish Government authority for the payment to the bondholders of the unpaid half coupons out of the funds held by the Bank of England.

The Yorkshire Congregational Union began its sittings at Dewsbury on Monday. It was resolved by the Executive Council to accept an invitation to hold the next annual conference at Scarborough. Meetings were held at Dewsbury, Earlsheaton, and Batley in connection with the conference. The great public meeting took place on Tuesday. Mr. Byles, of Bradford, presided, and gave an address, in which he said that the denomination was spreading, but there was a want of stronger spiritual life. Their ministers ought to take example by the late Rev. Norman Macleod. They needed more help from the many; but at present the chief contributors to their funds were the wealthy. The Free Church of Scotland was a marvellous illustration of what combined help and small contributions from all parties associated could do. The example was one the Congregationalists might advantageously follow. Subsequently, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Mellor, a resolution was unanimously passed disapproving of the Government Burials Bill, and petitions against it were ordered to be sent to both Houses of Parliament. The Rev. C. Lyte, of Rotherham College, was unanimously appointed chairman of the Union for next year. At night a large public meeting was held in Trinity Church, in connection with the conference.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

All the Ministers were present at the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday.

Arrangements have been made for holding the Caxton Exhibition in the western galleries of the Exhibition buildings, Queen's-road, South Kensington.

At a General Court of the Bank of England Mr. Edward Howley Palmer has been elected governor, and Mr. John William Birch deputy-governor for the next two years.

Mr. James Dewar, F.R.S.E., Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, has been elected Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, in the room of Dr. J. H. Gladstone, resigned.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Wesleyan Methodist Education was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Mitchell.

Lord Aberdare presided on Tuesday at a conference of representatives of discharged prisoners' aid societies, called to consider the questions which have arisen since the conference of 1871. Several papers were read, followed by discussions.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, presided on Monday evening at the public opening of a new school in the Bellenden-road, Peckham, with accommodation for 817 children.

Princess Christian has promised some contributions to a bazaar to be opened by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, May 26, on behalf of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche and branches in Stepney-causeway.

At the annual general meeting of the Household Fire and Carriage Accident Insurance Company (Limited), held at the offices, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard, on Monday, a dividend of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

The council of the Yorkshire College of Science has been officially notified of the decision of the Clothworkers' Company to expend the sum of £10,000 in providing adequate accommodation for the textile industries department of the college.

The annual dinner in aid of the London Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Benevolent Association will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday next, under the presidency of Mr. Sheriff East.

Dr. Schliemann read a paper on Troy and its analogy to Mycenæ, last Wednesday, before a brilliant gathering of members of the British Archaeological Society and their friends—Lord Houghton in the chair. The society has conferred on him a diploma of honorary membership.

About £110 has been received for the poor-box at the Mansion House in answer to a recent appeal made by the Lord Mayor. This sum is described as being entirely inadequate to the daily increasing wants of the poor who come for temporary assistance in times of distress and emergency.

The officers and members of the light cavalry attached to the Honourable Artillery Company gave a soirée dansante at their head-quarters, Finsbury, yesterday week. The Lady Mayoress honoured the ball with her presence; ill-health preventing the Lord Mayor from being present.

A sitting was held at the Society of Arts on Tuesday evening (under the presidency of Mr. Campbell Johnston) to hear Mr. R. Richards read a paper on the Social State and Prospects of the South African Communities. Mr. Richards's paper was rather long, but in substance it gave a highly favourable account of our South African communities.

A conference of Nonconformists, presided over by Mr. Richard, M.P., was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday, when several resolutions against the Burials Bill of the Government were passed. Sir H. Havelock, Mr. O. Morgan, and Mr. Stansfeld were the members of Parliament who made the principal speeches against the measure.

An exhibition of paintings, comprising, among other works six by Mr. Alma Tadema, A.R.A., two by Guido Bach, and fourteen by H. Herkomer, is on view at the German Athenæum, 51, Mortimer-street.—The collected sketches and drawings of the late Mr. R. T. Landells are to be sold, on April 20, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

The attention of the City Commissioners of Sewers having been directed to the great want of a proper inquest-room within the City of London, the medical officer of health has made inquiries, and on a report from that gentleman the Commissioners have determined to provide the required accommodation.

The receipts at the Albert Hall on Easter Monday evening, at the concert given by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock for the benefit of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, amounted to £1000. This sum will be handed over to the institution intact; the expenses, amounting to between £600 and £700, being defrayed by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market and destroyed 7 tons 2 cwt. of diseased fish, which had been consigned there for sale. The fish included 2100 herrings, 68 cod, 500 haddocks, 36 ling, 467 plaice, 40 salmon, and 200 whiting; and there were seized besides, 4 baskets of oysters, 25 baskets of smelts, several bushels of mussels, and 42 bushels of periwinkles.

Schools provided by the new scheme which has amalgamated the endowments of four educational institutions in Westminster were opened on Wednesday by Dean Stanley. It was stated that, whereas the old endowments clothed and boarded 166 children, in the new schools 600 children will be educated as day scholars, in addition to 300 in the boarding-school, who will be also boarded and clothed.

The Working Men's College, 91, Blackfriars-road, which was opened in January, 1868, for the purpose of giving to the working men of South London and their families the means of a thorough education, reopened on Monday. Among the new classes are technical classes for carpenters and bricklayers, elementary classes in chemistry, modelling, and in mathematics, and a civil service class.

Dr. D. G. F. Macdonald writes to us:—"The genial weather of the past few days has already induced many of our summer migrants to come over. On Sunday last I heard the cuckoo and nightingale in full song at Chiselhurst, whilst martins and swallows were hawking for insects over the common. It is a remarkable fact that summer birds appear earlier within a short distance of London than in any other part of England."

For the first time for several years the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows an increase compared with the corresponding week in the preceding year. The total number of paupers at the end of last week (the first week of April) was 85,021, of whom 38,667 were in workhouses and 46,354 received outdoor relief. This is an increase of 1008 over the corresponding week in 1876, but a decrease of 7477 and 9366

compared with 1875 and 1874 respectively. The increase is in indoor paupers, who numbered last week upwards of 2000 more than in the corresponding week in either of the three preceding years. Outdoor paupers have fallen off 1287 compared with last year, and 10,591 and 22,462 compared with 1875 and 1874. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 670, of whom 493 were men, 132 women, and 45 children.

Last week 2525 births and 1922 deaths were registered in London, the former having exceeded by 13 and the latter by 296 the average numbers. The deaths included 78 from small-pox, 50 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, 9 from diarrhoea, 366 from bronchitis, and 131 from pneumonia. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week the mean temperature was 47 deg., or 3 deg. above the average.

The triennial festival in aid of the Royal General Dispensary, which was founded in 1770, was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs. The subscriptions amounted to about £450. A good selection of vocal music was given, under the direction of Mr. Lester, by Madame Clara Suter, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. M. Watson, and Mr. Chaplin Henry.

Lord Derby, in reply to a deputation from Coventry, Derby, Leicester, and other places respecting the depressed state of the ribbon and silk trade of England, which they attributed to the operation of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860, entered fully into the question, and assured the deputation that all the details they had submitted to him would be considered, and that they would be forwarded to the gentlemen in Paris who are engaged in the negotiation of a fresh treaty.

The London School Board reassembled on Wednesday after the Easter recess. A recommendation of the finance committee to pay a small sum of money to the Clerkenwell vestry gave rise to a discussion on church rates, which resulted in the passing of a resolution declaring it to be undesirable for the board to pay voluntary church rates in any case. The works committee were authorised to erect babies' rooms in connection with those schools where, in their opinion, they were required.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Financial Association on Monday a statement was made as to the relationship in which the association stands to the Alexandra Palace. The report stated that the directors had bought the palace, the estate, and chattels for £390,000, together with sixteen acres of freehold land for £18,000, making a total of £408,000, the first cost having been £700,000. The palace and park have been let on lease, and about 250 acres of building-land will be dealt with separately. The approval of the shareholders was given to a bill in Parliament to authorise the sale of a portion of the palace grounds.

Mr. Nichols, one of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, has held an inquiry as to the provisions of a scheme for the improvement of certain areas in Westminster. By the demolition of the houses scheduled in the scheme 1380 persons would be displaced in the Old Pye-street district who at present occupy 510 rooms. The dwellings proposed to be constructed in their stead would be built in blocks five stories high, and would contain in the aggregate not less than 500 tenements, half of one room, and half of two rooms each, thus providing 750 rooms for the accommodation of 1380 persons.

The first meeting of the new Metropolitan Asylums Board was held last Saturday. Dr. Brewer, who was re-elected chairman, presided. The clerk, Mr. Jebb, read letters from the vestries and medical officers of health of the metropolis, in reply to a circular sent to them asking their opinion upon the subject of a board being formed with power to treat all cases of fever and smallpox, whether of the pauper or non-pauper classes. The majority of the vestries were in favour of a central authority being formed, but some objected. The reports from the several asylums under the management of the board showed that in all the asylums there were 979 cases of smallpox, and that sixty-nine patients had died during the fortnight.

A statement was made by the coroner's officer for Lambeth, last Saturday, with reference to the property of the lady named Eliza Rogers, of 6, Queen-street, Webber-street, Lambeth, upon whose body an inquest was held a short time ago, and for whose property an heir is wanted. The officer said that since the inquiry he had found among a quantity of rubbish in a chest of drawers a bank-book relating to £180 17s. 4d., which had been deposited in the Lambeth Bank, in addition to bonds of the value of upwards of £500 in the Three per Cent Consols. The whole of the property amounted to £737. He had had the body interred and the furniture and effects valued by two sworn brokers. A number of letters had been received from all parts of the country from persons who thought they were related to the deceased lady, and he had placed all the documents in the hands of a firm of solicitors.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, with the view of promoting the success of the Surrey Association for the Advancement of Science, Art, and Literature. The chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Stone, from whose opening observations it appears that the objects to be promoted by the new association will include first-class lectures in science and art, a gradual acquisition of philosophical apparatus, music, conversazioni, teaching of languages, reading-room, and library. The scheme contemplates subscribers at a guinea a year each, and an affiliation if possible with South Kensington. Resolutions pledging the meeting to the promotion of the above objects were proposed by Mr. D. Rogers, Mr. Puckie, Dr. Lemprière, and others. It was intimated in the course of the evening that the names of one hundred life-subscribers to the association had already been enrolled. Mr. H. H. M. Smith acted as secretary.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday received a communication from M. Mignot, the President of the Chambre Syndicale des Ouvriers Menuisiers en Bâtiment at Paris, stating that that body had determined to offer a sculptured monumental pulpit, of the value of from £1200 to £1400, for erection in St. Paul's Cathedral, as a recognition of the aid rendered by England to the French sufferers during the war of 1870. The cost will be defrayed by a voluntary subscription, and the pulpit will be exhibited at the Paris Exhibition next year. The Lord Mayor, in reply, thanked the Chamber for their very handsome offer, and promised to lose no time in laying their communication before the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with whom the decision would rest. It is also announced that, as the result of an appeal made last year to many of the City guilds, asking for their support towards providing a peal of twelve bells for St. Paul's, seven of the companies have agreed to contribute a bell each. The Corporation of London have provided the great tenor bell, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in connection with the Turners' Company, has given the remaining four. About £1000 is still wanted to furnish the necessary machinery and to prepare the tower for the reception of the bells and chimes.

Professor Wace, M.A., read a paper last Monday on the Ethics of Belief, at a meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Society. This paper was mainly a reply to Professor Clifford's article in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, which raised the question whether we have the right or not to question the authority of religious belief. Professor Wace maintained that if they were to be guided by the experience of mankind, faith and not science must determine the practical order of life. The just, according to Professor Clifford, should live by doubt, but Professor Wace maintained that the lesson of ordinary life and of the Scriptures was that the just should live by faith alone. He considered that a man must act every day of his life on the basis of certain moral, political, and religious assumptions, of which few men could be competent judges, and he thought all that could be asked of him was, that he should give as thorough a consideration as was possible to objections raised respecting them. His whole presumption was in favour of faith, and opposed to doubt, and he thought it safer in matters of practice, both for individuals and society, to err on the side of belief and trust than on the side of doubt and hesitation. A discussion lasting an hour and a half followed. The speakers were the Rev. Principal Rigg, D.D., the Rev. Principal Angus, D.D., both of whom expressed disagreement in various points with the paper; the Rev. Prebendary Irons, D.D., who showed that these objections had, for the most part, been anticipated and met by Professor Wace; the Rev. A. G. Pemberton, who held that Bishop Butler had fairly answered every possible objection to Christianity; the Rev. G. Warburton Weldon, who said the paper had the three great merits of being short, modest, and to the point, and that its critics had admirably answered one another; the Rev. C. E. Edgington, the Rev. A. C. Macpherson, the Rev. Prebendary Row and Mr. T. Harriott. Professor Wace replied.—At the meeting next Monday a paper on recent Assyrian research will be read.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Jan. 18, 1876, of the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Egremont, late of Orchard Wyndham, Somersetshire, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by the Rev. George Richard Dupuis, the nephew, and John Philip Martineau, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix gives the advowson of the rectory and parish church of Clyslythdon, Devon, with the next presentation, to the said Rev. G. R. Dupuis, and the advowson of the rectory and parish church of Alphington, Devon, to her nephew the Rev. Edward John Gore Dupuis. There are many annuities and legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to relatives, servants, and others; and the residue of her property the deceased Countess leaves to nine of her nephews and nieces.

The will and codicil, dated July 4 and 21, 1873, of the Hon. Mrs. Julia Bathurst, late of Hyams, Chobham, Surrey, who died on Feb. 22 last, at No. 22, Grosvenor-gardens, were proved on the 31st ult. by Allen Alexander Bathurst, the son, and Richard Musgrave Harvey, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix leaves to her daughter, Mary Selina, £21,000 and £1000 per annum; and there are some other legacies. The residue of her personalty and all her real estate, including the estate called Hyams, she gives to her said son.

The will, with two codicils, dated Aug. 8, 1868, July 26, 1873, and March 28, 1874, of Mr. Benjamin Hyde, late of Southfield House, Louth, Lincolnshire, who died on Oct. 6 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Samuel Hyde and William Hyde, the brothers, and William Hyde, jun., the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. There are considerable bequests to his brothers, nephews, and nieces, the relatives of his late wife, and servants; and the residue of his real and personal estate is given to his nephew, the said William Hyde the younger.

The will, dated March 20, 1876, of Mr. Stephen Cox, late of No. 11, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, who died on Jan. 30 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by John Roalfe Cox, the son, and Francis Woodhouse Braine, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. There are numerous legacies to members of his family and others; and the residue of his property he leaves to his three sons, Zechariah Stephen Cox, John Roalfe Cox, and George Cox.

The will, dated April 6, 1876, of Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, M.P., late of Skeynes, Edenbridge, Kent, who died on Feb. 15 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Frederick Waller, George Marable, and John Fielden Cobbett, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Cobbett, all his furniture, plate, and household effects; to his daughter Mary his freehold house at Brighton; annuities to his three sisters, and the rest of his property to his two sons.

The will, dated Nov. 18, 1870, of Admiral Henry Gossett, R.N., late of No. 11, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 15th ult. by Arthur Gossett, the brother, and Arthur Wellesley Gossett, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his nephews and nieces, and the remainder of his estate to his said brother.

ELEPHANT-SHOOTING BY MOONLIGHT.

That well-known writer of many tales of wild sporting exploits and surprising adventures, best known as "The Old Shekarry," whose death we announced with due regret some twelve months ago, furnished this sketch of an African hunting scene. The mighty beast whose life is aimed at by the Englishman, with a loaded rifle now about to send its steel-pointed shot or explosive shell into a vital part of the huge body, has come down at night, the leader of a female herd, to drink of the placid lake. His foes, the accomplished and well-equipped European, with the native Kaffir servant, have concealed themselves in ambush, behind a thick screen of foliage, upon a rude platform of logs erected in the midst of the shallow water, surrounded by the broad floating leaves and gorgeous flowers of a magnificent aquatic plant. Short will be the respite and sure is the death of this doomed animal, the monarch of neighbouring swamps and forests, whose tusks of finest ivory, when they are sent to this country, will bear a goodly price in the market at the east end of London. It seems very probable that, before the expiration of the present century, the races of the wild elephants, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, will have become almost extinct, in those parts of East Africa and South Africa to which there is increasing facility of access. They will then be preserved only, for two or three generations, in the menageries and zoological collections of Europe, or of some colonial towns; but the time will come, perhaps within one hundred years, when not a single living specimen will remain on earth. They should not, in any case, be allowed to infest the vicinity of inhabited and cultivated districts, for their ravages in every kind of agricultural produce are often most grievously felt by the poor native people.



AFRICAN ELEPHANT-SHOOTING BY MOONLIGHT.



THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT HOLDS ITS SITTINGS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE LATE MRS. CHISHOLM.

We have mentioned the death of this benevolent lady, whose efforts to improve the condition of British female emigrants to the Australian colonies have long been held in public esteem. She was, before her marriage, Miss Caroline Jones, daughter of Mr. William Jones, of Wootton, Northamptonshire, where she was born about the year 1810. Her energy was exercised for the benefit of the needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage to Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian Army, in her twentieth year, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was directed to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Captain Chisholm removed with his family to Australia, as his health required a temporary change of climate. At Sydney Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived friendless and penniless. When Captain Chisholm returned to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney; and his wife devoted all her spare time to the schemes of usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in the colony. The protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's most earnest efforts, and for them, after great difficulties, she succeeded in establishing a temporary home. She undertook several journeys into the interior for the purpose of forming committees and establishing country homes, taking with her, at the same time, parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards refunded. No sooner, however, did the settlers become acquainted with her praiseworthy object than they offered to find conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact that her own expenses during seven years amounted only to £1 18s. 6d. When labourers were required in the interior, though there was an excess in Sydney, she undertook, at the Government expense, many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families, sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts has placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. Having collected a quantity of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony, she published them under the title of "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales." Early in 1845 Captain Chisholm rejoined his wife, and gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. In 1846 they found it necessary to revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a public testimonial of £150, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to carry them out more effectually. Possessing neither rank nor influence, and with

an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention to her representations by the confidence she inspired, and at length the order was given which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government. Similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised a free passage in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She went again to Australia in 1854, and, after devoting many years to the philanthropic objects she had at heart, returned to England in 1866. Our Portrait of Mrs. Chisholm is copied from the photograph of a life-sized painting of her, taken by Mr. Angelo Hayter in 1850. She is represented with a letter in her hand, which was the letter written to her by a poor emigrant girl in the interior of New South Wales, imploring Mrs. Chisholm to

send out a near relative of hers. The letter was addressed thus—"Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, the Emigrants' Friend, England or elsewhere." It reached the post-office in London, and was at once delivered to Mrs. Chisholm.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

An illustration of the opening of the new Parliament of the Turkish Empire by his Majesty the Sultan, in the Grand Throne-Room of the Imperial Palace of Dolma-Baghtché, formed the Extra Supplement given with last week's Number of this Journal. We now present an exterior view of the building at Constantinople, in which the sittings of the Parliament are held, and one of the interior of the Chamber of Deputies, with that important deliberative assembly in full session.

The building, in which both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies at present find accommodation, in two separate halls, is one called the Dar el Fanoum, situated near the Mosque and ancient Greek Cathedral of St. Sophia. It was partially constructed in the reign of Sultan Abdul Medjid, from the year 1840, to be occupied by the projected Turkish University, but remained in an unfinished state at the period of the Crimean War, in 1854. During that campaign it was used as a military hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the British army. Some time after the termination of the war, an attempt was made by the Turkish Government to carry out its design of the University here. Something was done in the way of repairing and completing a portion of the building, and professors of literary, historical, scientific, and other studies were appointed. One of these was Ahmed Vefik Effendi, who is now President of the Chamber of Deputies. He delivered but two lectures at the University, his subject being the philosophy of history. The only other professor who ever put in an appearance was the professor of chemistry, and it is reported that his one lecture was occupied with the old marvels of alchemy, instead of the principles of modern science. The Ottoman University, in short, proved an utter abortion, and the project was dropped, like many other liberal and useful designs in Turkey, after a sad waste of public money. Some time afterwards, to make the vast empty building available for the Government service, the Ministers of Commerce and of Public Works took possession of different parts of it. The two floors which were lately abandoned by the Ministry of Commerce have been fitted up for the two legislative bodies under the new Constitution. These halls are exactly alike, and are similarly decorated and furnished, except in the position of the "tribune," or platform and desk at which the member who is speaking has to stand while addressing the House. The length of the hall is 52 ft., and its breadth 36 ft. Its decorations are a mixture of the Renaissance, the Moresque, and the modern styles; the ceiling is adorned with rectilinear patterns of diverse colours, and with some gilding; while the fronts of the galleries have a Saracenic form of ornamentation. There are, in the side galleries, special boxes for the Sultan, the foreign Ambassadors, and other illustrious visitors; there is also a Reporters' Gallery.



THE LATE MRS. CHISHOLM.

The members of the Chamber, as in other Continental Parliament Houses, sit on benches, with desks before them, confronting the lofty magisterial platform of the President and Secretaries. This is ascended by a flight of steps from the upper part of the floor, which rises in a slight inclined plane; the "tribune," or pulpit for the member speaking, stands rather lower, in front of the President's platform. It is placed in the Chamber of Deputies, to the left hand of the President's chair, but in the Senate it is on the President's right hand.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

NEW and POPULAR NOVELS.

At all the Libraries, in 3 vols.
BRIDGET. By M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.
ALL FOR HERSELF. By SHIRLEY SMITH.
DIANA, LADY LYLE. By W. H. DIXON.
MIGNON. By Mrs. FORRESTER.
MRS. CHARLTON. Author of "Anne Dymond."
WINNIE'S HISTORY. By M. C. M. SIMPSON.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, in 2 vols. crown 8vo, 21s.
MY LIFE, FROM 1815 TO 1849. By CHARLES LOFTUS, formerly of the Royal Navy, late of the Coldstream Guards, Author of "My Youth by Sea and Land."
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MRS. MARSHALL'S NEW WORK.
Just ready, 6s. cloth.
JOANNA'S INHERITANCE: a Tale. By EMMA MARSHALL. Author of "Life's Aftermath," &c.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
LIFE'S AFTERMATH: a Story of a Quiet People. Fourth Thousand.
NOW-A-DAYS; or, King's Daughters. 5s.
A LILY AMONG THORNS. 5s., cloth.
MRS. MAINWARING'S JOURNAL. Fourth Thousand.
HEIGHTS and VALLEYS. Third Thousand. 5s.
BROTHERS AND SISTERS. Sixth Edition. 5s.
LESSONS OF LOVE. Third Edition. 2s. 6d.
HELEN'S DIARY. Second Edition. 5s.
MILICENT LEIGH. Fourth Edition. 5s.
VIOLET DOUGLAS. Second Edition. 5s.
BROOK SILVERSTONE AND THE LOST LILIES. Third Edition. 2s. 6d.
THE OLD GATEWAY. Fourth Edition. 5s.
EDWARD'S WIFE. Second Edition. 5s.
CHRISTABEL KINGSCOTE. Third Thousand. 5s.
SEELEY and CO., 54, Fleet-street, London.

THREE BIRTHDAY BOOKS.

FROM BIBLE—FROM SHAKESPEARE—FROM POETS.

1.
THE POETICAL BIRTHDAY BOOK.
Edited by the Countess of PORTSMOUTH.
(Illustrated Drawing-Room Edition in preparation.)

2.
THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES ANSWERED
IN THE WORDS OF SCRIPTURE.
Arranged by G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.L.
(For distribution, no diary, 8d.; or limp cloth, 1s. 6d.)

3.
THE SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY BOOK.
Edited by MARY FREDERICA DUNBAR.

POCKET EDITIONS, 3mo, cl. limp, 2s.; cl. gift, 2s. 6d.
Roan, 3s., 4s.; mor., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. 6d. to 21s.
DRAWING-ROOM EDITIONS, 13 Copyright Photographs.
Sm. cr. 8vo, cloth gilt, 10s. 6d.; leather, 13s. 6d. to 42s.

HATCHARDS, 187, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

POPULAR NOVELS at ALL LIBRARIES.

GARTH. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. 3 vols.
FOUR STUDIES OF LOVE. By A. W. DUBOURG.
3 vols.
CAMILLE'S TORMENTOR. By the Author of "Rosa Noel." 2 vols.
RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, New Burlington-street.

Profusely Illustrated, price 7s. 6d.,
SKETCHES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.

A Book for Girls. By Mrs. ROE. Author of "Uncrowned Queens," "A Woman's Thoughts on the Education of Girls," &c.
"Particularly interesting, and full of information."—Literary World.
"We cordially recommend the work. It is destined to give instruction not merely to girls, but to many men."—Public Opinion.
"A good feature is the prominence given to national manners and amusements, the progress of the arts, and the condition of the people. The illustrations are excellent."—Daily News.
"As pleasant reading as any novel."—Derbyshire Times.
"The chapters on social progress are masterly."—Sheffield Daily Telegraph.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

PRACTICE OF POTTERY-PAINTING.
A Handbook by JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Director of the Lambeth School of Art, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 1d.
London: LECHESTER, BARKER, and Co., 60, Regent-street, W.

Shortly will be issued,
A MODERN MINISTER.
Being the Initial Work of a Series,
to be called
THE CHEVELLY NOVELS.

Pp. 180, bound, 1s.; 13 stamps by post,
DOG DISEASES TREATED BY
HOMOEOPATHY. By JAMES MOORE, M.R.C.V.S.
Describes and prescribes for all general diseases.
JAMES EPPS and Co., 48, Threadneedle-st.; and 170, Piccadilly.

RODRIGUES' DRESSING-BAGS for
Travelling, with silver, silver-gilt, and plated fittings,
from 23s. to £20; Soufflet Bags, Waist Bags, Carriage Bags, and
Bags of all kinds at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES',
with Patent Leather Guards, interleaved for Vignette and
Cabinet Portraits, 10s. 6d. to 25s. Rodrigues' new Easy Album.
Presentation and Regimental Albums.—42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.
Norwegian Belts and Chatelaines, silver and plated, 21s. to 25s.
Sets for the Boudoir and Writing Table, 21s. to 25s.
Envelope-Cases .. 21s. to 25s. Jewel-Cases .. 21s. to 25s.
Blotting-Books .. 5s. to 10s. Glove-Boxes .. 10s. 6d. to 25s.
Inkstands .. 5s. to 10s. Handkerchief-Boxes 10s. 6d. to 25s.
Tissue-paper-Boxes .. 21s. to 25s. Caskets (oxymised) .. 15s. to 25s.
Writing-Cases .. 10s. 6d. to 25s. Flower-Vases .. 21s. to 25s.
Candlesticks (pair) .. 12s. to 25s. Jaspers (pair) .. 42s. to 10s.
Candelabra .. 42s. to 10s. Card-Trays .. 21s. to 25s.
Rodrigues' Ladies' Dressing-Cases, silver-fitted, £10 10s.
And a large and choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and
Parisian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 6s. to £10.

WEDDING DRESSING CASES and
TRAVELLING BAGS, Bridesmaids' Locketts, and Gem
Jewellery, of the choicest and most artistic description.
JENNER and KNEWTUB (to the Queen),
(three Prize Medals awarded),
33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street, S.W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.
The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the
Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GODETIA LADY ALBEMARLE.
A magnificent new variety, growing one foot high, flowers
three to four inches across, and of the most intense carmine
crimson colour, extremely hardy and easy of cultivation.
Awarded a first class certificate Royal Horticultural Society,
Aug. 2, 1876. Seed, with cultural directions, 1s. 6d. per packet,
post free.
DANIELS BROS.,
The Royal Norfolk Seed Establishment, Norwich.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S NEW
PUBLICATIONS.
All Music sent post-free half price.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA'S NAAMAN.
MR. JOSEPH WILLIAMS has the honour to announce that
he has lately purchased the Copyright of this celebrated Oratorio,
and begs to draw the special attention of Choral Societies and
others to the fact that, in order to facilitate the production of
this important work, the Band and Choral Parts will in future be
supplied on very reduced terms. All particulars on application
to the publisher.

Vocal Score, complete, Octavo Edition. 4s. net.
Do. do. bound in cloth, 6s. net.
All the numbers of "Naaman" can also be had separately,
including the celebrated Aria, "I dream't I was in heaven," 3s.;
and the Triumphal March, "Naaman," as Piano Solo, 3s.;
Piano Duet, 3s.; and also as Organ Solo, with Pedal, 3s.

SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S
WORKS for the PIANOFORTE, in two vols. Cheap
Edition, now ready, including the celebrated Toccata, Scherzo,
op. 13; Capriccio, op. 27; Three Sketches, &c. Price 6s. net
each vol., or, bound, cloth, 8s. net.
London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123,
Cheapside, E.C.

FLORIAN PASCAL'S POPULAR
PIANOFORTE PIECES.
Each post-free, 18 stamps.

Explanatory Note—M.E. Moderately Easy. M.D. Moderately
Difficult. D.O. Difficult.
Gavotte, Favorite de Louis XIV. Thirteenth Edition. M.E.
Menuet (de Boccherini). Eleventh Edition. M.E.
Neil Gwynne (a Reminiscence of the Court of Charles II.).
Third Edition. M.E.
Antrefois (Souvenir de Marguerite de Valois). Nineteenth
Edition. M.D.
Marche au Tournai. Fourth Edition. M.D.
Stentorello (Burla Toscana). M.D.
Bric-a-Brac, No. 1, E. Thirteenth Edition. M.D.
Chanson d'Amour. M.E.
La Lutina (Esquise Espagnole). M.D.
Un Songe du Ciel (Thème de Bistette). M.D.
An Album Leaf (to Emile). M.D.
Air de Ballet. Sixth Edition. M.D.
Review—"A remarkably quaint and captivating for originality,
simplicity, and attractiveness combined. These compositions
are unique."

BRINLEY RICHARDS'S NEW PIANO
PIECES.
A daydream .. 3s. Andante pastorale .. 3s.
Der Lustige Bauer .. 3s. Ernani (Verdi) .. 3s.
I love my love .. 3s. March in Scipio .. 3s.
Maiden's flower song .. 3s. Nazareth (Gounod) .. 3s.
What will you do love .. 3s. With verdure clad .. 3s.

J. LEYBACH'S LATEST
COMPOSITIONS.
L'Alsacienne Valse .. 4s. Zampa (Hérold) .. 4s.
Chant du patrie .. 3s. Fête des Bergères .. 3s.
L'Esprit d'amour .. 4s. Ranz des Vaches (Rossini) .. 4s.
Pégase Galop .. 4s. Festa Romana .. 4s.

HAROLD THOMAS'S NEW PIANO
PIECES.
Faust (Gounod) .. 4s. 4s. Sleigh Drive .. 4s.
Cuirassiers .. 4s. 4s. Hymn of Praise .. 4s.
St. Paul .. 4s. 4s. Marche Nuptiale (Gounod) 4s.
Lohengrin .. 4s. 4s.

CIRO PINUTI'S NEW and SUCCESSFUL
SONGS.
Fainter than morning (Beatrice) .. 3s.
The Owl. In A minor and G minor. Sung by Mr.
Santley .. 4s.
I love my love. In A flat and B flat. .. each 4s.
The Ball. In G and E. Sung by Signor Folli .. 3s.
Love will shine all through (contralto) .. 3s.
What we have loved we love for ever .. 3s.

A LIFE'S LOVE. Signor Folli's New Song,
the Poetry by Canon Kingsley, the Music by J. B.
WALDECK.

Also, by the same Composer—
Peace be still. Sung by Signor Folli .. 4s.
Loved and Lost. Poetry by Miss Proctor .. 3s.
In the twilight. Poetry by E. E. Northcote .. 4s.
My Love is fair. Poetry by E. J. Oliver .. 3s.
We roam and rule the sea. W. C. Bennett .. 3s.
The Graphic says—"Mr. Waldeck is evidently a good musician,
and it gives us genuine pleasure to make his acquaintance;
he knows how to write and writes well."

NEW SONGS by FAVOURITE

COMPOSERS.
A Song of Florian. B. Godard .. 3s.
Brightest roses fade. H. P. Danks .. 3s.
Dalliance. W. H. Wells .. 3s.
England loyal will remain. G. Brahman .. 4s.
From distant lands. P. Campana .. 3s.
I'm a merry English girl. Madame Folli .. 4s.
Jo. Sung by Miss Jennie Lee. J. B. Waldeck .. 4s.
Mourning a Magic Hour. J. Massenet .. 3s.
One little word. Franz Abt .. 3s.
Sir Brian the Bold. Henry Smart .. 4s.
When all was young. J. Roedel .. 3s.
When roses blow. J. Roedel .. 3s.

CATALOGUES OF NEW PIANO SOLOS
and DUETS, Popular Songs, Comic and Motto Songs, New
Dance Music, sent, gratis, on application.
Shipping Orders on favourable terms.

LONDON: JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

BEETHOVEN'S SIX FAVOURITE
WALTZES for the PIANOFORTE. Edited and Fingered
by GEO. F. WEST. 3s. each. Mozart's favourite Waltzes,
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, carefully and effectively arranged by Geo. F.
West. 3s. each; post-free at half price.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

SPOHR'S GREAT SCHOOL FOR THE
VIOLIN. Translated from the Original by JOHN BISHOP.
In one large vol., pp. 235, in cloth boards, 31s. 6d. "I have carefully
looked over the English edition of my 'Violin School,' published
by Messrs. Cocks and Co., and have no hesitation in
recommending it as a faithful translation of the original work."
London: Louis Spohr.

W. T. BEST'S CHORUSES OF HANDEL.
150, from all his Oratorios and Anthems. Arranged
from the scores for Pedal Organs. In cloth boards, £2 12s. 6d.;
or in Twenty-four Parts, at various prices. List of Contents
gratis and post-free. The most valuable Collection extant.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

HALF-HOURS WITH THE ORATORIOS
and other Sacred Compositions. Arranged for the Piano-
forte by GEORGE FREDERICK WEBB, in Six Books. "Mr.
Webb presents us with no less than thirty-seven little sacred
gems, selected from the sacred writings of Haydn, Spohr, Handel,
Dr. Arne, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Mozart, Cherubini, Méhul, and
Naumann, and arranged especially for a solo pianist. These pieces
equally suitable for the harmonium or American organ."—Vide
Sunday Times. Beautifully illustrated. Each Book, post-free,
for 24 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE SONG OF THE SAILOR BOY
(Music by STEPHEN ADAMS) is one of the best Songs
for a gentleman that could be obtained. It only requires to be
heard to become as popular as any of Dibdin's naval songs.—
Vide Edinburgh Courant. Price 4s.; post-free, 24 stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

HENRY F. LIMPUS'S THREE NEW
SONGS—"Ever More," a pretty ballad, written by Agnes
M. Limpus; and "The Skylark," a buoyant song, by James Hogg.
"Description of a corolline of the warbler which at heaven's gate
sings."—Vide Stamford Mercury. "Slumber song." 3s. each
post-free at half price.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE VIOLIN.—GRATIS and POSTAGE
FREE—A CATALOGUE OF STANDARD MUSIC for the
Violin, Tenor, Violoncello, and Contr. Basso, including duets,
trios, quartets, quintets, septets, symphonies, and overtures for
a full orchestra, with studies, exercises, instruction books, and
treatises on stringed instruments.
Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-st.

POPULAR and UNRIVALLED SONGS.
When night is darkest dawn is nearest. E. Land.
The Sunset. By Camille St. Laurent and T. R. B. Nant.
Only to know. L. Plumptre. Parted. Virginia Gabriel.
Post-free 2s. each.—W. MORLEY, Jun., 70, Upper-street, N.

J. P. KNIGHT'S NEW GEMS OF SONG.
THE WATCHMAN. C. bass, compass G to D: E flat, baritone.
THE ANCHOR. F. bass, compass A to D: G, alto.
PEPITA. The Merry Gipsy Maid. G. mezzo-sop., A. soprano.
Post-free, 2s. each.—W. MORLEY, Jun., 70, Upper-street, N.

NEW MUSIC.

THE GALOP OF THE SEASON.
GO-BANG. New Galop. By CHARLES
COOTE, jun. Equal in every way to the well-known
"Rondelette," "Archery," and "Croquet" Galops by the same
popular Composer. Price 3s.
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

EARLY SPRING. New Waltz. By
CHARLES COOTE, Jun. One of the most successful
Waltzes by this accomplished dance composer. Price 4s.
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

POPULAR WALTZES. By CHARLES
COOTE, Jun.

| | Solo. | Duet. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| SPRING BLOSSOMS .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| QUEEN OF THE FETE .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| THE KISS .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| BURLESQUE .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| AWFULLY JOOLY .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| CORNFLOWER .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| FAIRY VISIONS .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| PAULINE .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| SONG OF SONGS .. | 4 0 | 5 0 |

ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FLYING
DUTCHMAN. A most successful and effective piece on
the melodies in Wagner's grand opera. Price 4s.
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

STEPHEN HELLER'S COMPOSITIONS
FOR THE PIANO.

Of the numerous popular and beautiful works by this eminent
Composer the following are choice specimens—
Allegretto con Grazia, in D flat ("Wanderstunden.") .. 3 0
No. 2) .. 3 0
Andante con Moto in E ("Dances des Bois.") No. 3) .. 3 0
Andante in B flat ("Promenades d'un Solitaire.") No. 4) .. 1 0
Allegretto con Grazia in E ("Restless Nights.") No. 9) .. 1 0
Tarentelle in A flat .. 2 6
Transcription of Mendelssohn's "Parting Song" .. 3 0
Improvisation on Mendelssohn's melody, "Auf Flügeln des
Gesanges" .. 4 0
Caprice on Schubert's Song, "La Truite" .. 4 0
Three original Melodies ("The Mermaid," "The Wind,"
and "The Wave") .. 3 0
Chant du Berceau (from the Preludes) .. 2 6
Barcarole (from the Preludes) .. 3 0
Aubade (from the Preludes) .. 3 0
Album dédié à la jeunesse. Short Pieces. Four Books, each .. 5 0
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

POPULAR CLASSICS.—A series of
sterling compositions for the Pianoforte Solo. Selected,
Edited, and Fingered by WALTER MACFARREN. Forty-eight
Numbers. Detailed Lists forwarded post-free to any part of the
world.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

GAVOTTE, in E Minor. By SILAS.
Played by Madame Essipoff at her Concerts in England
and America with immense success. A new edition of this
celebrated Gavotte is now ready. Price 3s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Celebrated Song,
THE SAILOR'S GRAVE. Editions of this beautiful
Song are now published for Soprano or Tenor (in F), and Mezzo-
Soprano or Baritone (in E flat). Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SONG SHOULD BREATHE OF SCENTS
AND FLOWERS. By J. L. HATTON. Ashdown and
Parry have just published new Editions of this beautiful Song.
Soprano in G, Mezzo-soprano in F, Contralto in E. Price 3s.
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES

OF MUSIC.
PART 1. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM.
PART 2. VOCAL.
PART 3. HARP, CONCERTINA.
PART 4. VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c.
PART 5. FLUTE, CORNET, CLARINET, &c.
Sent post-free to any part of the world.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

AUGENER and CO.'S UNIVERSAL
CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY contains 100,000
distinct works. Annual Subscription, Two Guineas.
London: 81, Regent-street. Prospectuses gratis.

AIR DU DAUPHIN. Ancienne Danse de
la Cour. By ROECKEL. For Piano Solo, Duet, Violin,
Harmonium, Orchestra, Organ-Paraphrase, by W. T. Best. Each
18 stamps.—AUGENER and Co., No. 86, Newgate-street.

GAVOTTE DE LOUIS QUINZE. By
MAURICE LEE. Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Orchestra.
Organ Transcription, by F. E. Gladstone. 18 stamps each.
AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street; Foubert's-place, W.

PAUER'S MARCH-ALBUM.—Forty
celebrated Marches by Gounier, Handel, Haydn, Mozart,
Cherubini, Beethoven, Weber, Rossini, Schubert, &c. Red 8vo
vol., 3s.—AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street; Regent-street.

NEW HUMOROUS SONG.
KEEPING UP THE OLD GIRL'S
BIRTHDAY. Sung by Arthur Roberts with immense
success. Free for 18 stamps.—D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street.

FRED. ALBERT'S NEW SONG.
PERVERTED PROVERBS; or, Tuppenny
Philosophy. An immense hit. Also, Second Edition of
F. Albert's "Give me the girl that is tender and true." Either
free for 18 stamps.—D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street.

GREAT SALE OF MUSIC, for One Month
only, commencing MONDAY NEXT.—Messrs. DUFF and
STEWART, 147, Oxford-street, will SELL a large SURPLUS
STOCK of MUSIC, previous to Alteration of Premises. Twelve
Shillings' worth for 1s.; or post-free, 15 stamps.

GELIEBT UND VERLOREN (Loved and
Lost) WALTZES. By MULLER. These celebrated
Waltzes, the most enchanting and fascinating that have been
published for many years, may be had of all Musiciansellers.
Solo or Duet, 2s. net.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

FRANZ ABT'S NEW VOCAL DUETS.
Greetings. 3s. The Robin. 3s.
On rainy wings the summer comes. 3s. Sweet Summer Days. 3s.
Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG FOR BARITONE.
THE MINER. By BERTHOLD TOURS.
"Rugged and swart and rough is he,
Yet staunch and true as a man should be."
Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PIANOS, £16; Pianos, £18; Pianos, £20;
GREAT SALE OF PIANOFORTES returned from Ilire.
Full compass, equal to new, at reduced prices. Packed free
and forwarded to any part. Descriptive Lists post-free on
application.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

TWENTY-POUND SCHOOL-ROOM
PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves
strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice.
Packed free. Illustrated book of designs gratis and post-free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas,
35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and elegant
pianos, with ornate embellishments, repetition action, and
every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above
low prices for cash, or on the Three-Years System, at 1 guinea
per month. The new Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

PIANOS, £35 (Civil Service cash price).
Trichord, Drawing-room Model, repetition action, grand,
rich, full tone, in very handsome Italian walnut-wood case,
with elaborately carved and fretwork front, and cabriole truss legs.
The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas. Draw-
ings of this beautiful piano sent post-free on application.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside,
and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical
Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 4s. to £100.
Snuffboxes from 18s. to 60s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogue
gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

PIANOFORTES.—BREWER and CO.
respectfully invite all buyers to inspect their Stock of
PIANOFORTES, from 24s. upwards. These instruments
are made of the best materials, with all recent improvements.
Elastic touch and volume of tone unsurpassed.
Show-Room, 14 and 15, Poultry, Cheapside.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,
from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS,
No. 33, Great Court-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacturing,
No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

P. J. SMITH and SONS'
IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS.
"The best and most substantial instrument produced."
9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE,
Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths,
11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS
Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 8d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 8s. 6d. per
ounce. Many other patterns, plain or highly ornamented—per
ounce.
Fiddle Pattern. oz. 2 s. d. Queen's Pattern. oz. 2 s. d.
12 Table Spoons 30 11 10 12 Table Spoons 40 16 0 0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 13 4 12 Dessert ditto 25 10 0 0
12 Table Forks 30 11 10 12 Table Forks 40 16 0 0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 13 4 12 Dessert ditto 25 10 0 0
2 Gravy Spoons 10 3 18 2 Gravy Spoons 14 5 12 6
1 Soup Ladle 9 3 9 1 Soup Ladle 10 4 0 0
4 Sauce ditto 10 4 1 8 4 Sauce ditto 12 5 2 0
4 Salt ditto 10 1 2 0 4 Salt ditto 12 2 4 0
1 pair Fish Carvers 5 10 0 1 pair Fish Carvers 6 12 6
12 Tea Spoons 10 4 1 12 Tea Spoons 14 5 19 0
1 pair Sugar Tongs 0 15 0 1 pair Sugar Tongs 1 5 0

Set of Fiddle Pattern £61 2 8 Set of Queen's Pattern £82 14 0
A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 engravings, containing the
prices of articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on
application.
For the use of committees a work has been published, with
large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE (Limited), Manufacturing
Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, request attention to
their extensive Stock, which comprises a great variety of the
newest and most elegant designs. The following are much
admired:—

| The Portland Pattern. Beautifully Engraved. | The Indian Pattern. Richly Chased. |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Silver Teapot .. 2 0 | Silver Teapot .. £14 10 0 |
| Silver Sugar Basin .. 3 2 0 | Silver Sugar Basin .. 7 14 0 |
| Silver Cream Ewer .. 5 16 0 | Silver Cream Ewer .. 5 5 0 |
| Silver Coffee-pot .. 16 18 0 | Silver Coffee-pot .. 17 12 0 |

£44 13 0
Silver Table and Presentation Plate, including Kettles, Tea-
Trays, Waiters, Inkstands, Prize Cups, Epergnes, and Flower-
stands, Drawings and Estimates of which will be forwarded on
application.

MAPPIN and WEBB,
MANUFACTURERS,
MANSHION HOUSE BUILDINGS,
CITY, LONDON.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and
FORKS.

| Electro-Silver Plate on Nickel. | Fiddle or Plain Pattern. | Better Quality. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 12 Tablespoons or Forks, per doz. .. | £1 10 0 | £2 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert Spoons | 1 4 0 | 1 12 0 |
| 12 Teaspoons | 0 12 0 | 0 16 0 |
| Salt, Mustard, or Egg Spoons | 0 5 0 | 0 8 0 |
| | | |

NEW MUSIC.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS Sung by
Mr. Edward Lloyd.
WHEN THOU ART NIGH. GUONOD. In C and E flat.
2s. net.
THE SINGING SONGS OF ARABY, from "Lalla
Rookh." F. CLAY. In A flat and F. 2s. net.
ALWAYS, HENRY LESLIE. In D and B flat. 2s. net.
SWEETHEARTS. ARTHUR SULLIVAN. In A flat and
B flat. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

STEPHEN ADAMS'S NEW SONG, MY
LOVER ACROSS THE BLUE SEA. Words by
H. H. M. by STEPHEN ADAMS. Composed expressly for
and sung by Mrs. O'good. Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LOUISA GRAY'S NEW SONGS.
THE OLD MAN'S HOME. Words by
Frederick E. Weatherly. Music by LOUISA GRAY. Price
2s. net. THE DAY MY LOVE WENT MAYING. Words and
Music by LOUISA GRAY. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS by J. L. ROECKEL.
AN OLDEN TALE. Words by Edward Orenford. 1s. 6d. net.
O TELL ME NOT OF OTHER DAYS. Do. 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MOLLOY'S NEW SONGS.
THE STORY OF THE NIGHTINGALE (Songs from
Hans Andersen, No. 3). Words and Music by Molloy. Price
2s. net.
THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL (Songs from Hans Andersen,
No. 2). Words by F. E. Weatherly. Postage-free, 2s. net.
LOVE IS BOLD. Words by W. S. Gilbert. Sung by Mr.
Edward Lloyd. Postage-free, 2s. net.
THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER (Songs from Hans Andersen,
No. 1). Words by F. E. Weatherly. Postage-free, 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE OLD CHURCH CHIMES. Vocal
Duet. Words by Frederick E. Weatherly. Music by
BRINLEY RICHARDS. Price 2s. net.
"There is (so the story goes) not far from Llandudno, a ruined
church at the bottom of the sea, not indeed built by the sea-
fairies, but simply wrested from the land by the encroachment
of the tide. On a calm day, when the sun or moon is bright, the
ruins are visible to one sitting in a boat and looking down
through the waters."
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. GOUNOD'S NEWEST
COMPOSITIONS.
MARCHE RELIGIEUSE. Companion to his celebrated "Marche
Romaine." 1s. 6d. net.
Pianoforte Solo. 1s. 6d. net.
Pianoforte Duet. 2s. net.
Organ (with Pedal Obligation). 1s. 6d. net.
HARMONIUM. 1s. 6d. net.
MARCHE MILITAIRE. 2s. net.
Ditto. Piano Duet. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S LES PIFFERARI and
MUSETTE. Impromptu for Piano. "A worthy com-
panion to the 'Marianne' March. Price 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

F. CLAY'S NEW CANTATA.
LALLA ROOKH. Words by W. G. Wills.
Music composed by FREDERICK CLAY. Performed with
very great success at the London Musical Festival. Price,
complete, 5s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW POLKA BY CH. D'ALBERT.
THE FANFARE POLKA. By CHARLES
D'ALBERT. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. net; Orchestra, 3s.;
Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW DANCE
MUSIC.
SWEETHEARTS. Waltz on Arthur Sullivan's popular
Song. "One of the best waltzes ever written by the Net.
above Francis Compton." 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY LANCERS, or Airs from Sullivan's
popular Cantata. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY WALTZ. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY POLKA. 2s. net.
RINK GALOP. 2s. net.
FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
FASCINATION VALSE a Trois Temps. 2s. net.
PRINCESS MARIE GALOP. 2s. net.
SICILY QUADRILLE. Companion to "Como." 2s. net.
HOME, SWEET HOME. 2s. net.
TWILIGHT DREAMS WALTZES. 2s. net.
WEST-END POLKA. 2s. net.
SOLDIERS' POLKA. 2s. net.
SULTAN'S POLKA. 2s. net.
All the above are arranged for Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
each.
N.B. A Complete List of M. D'Albert's Popular Dance Music
will be sent on application to
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

POPULAR DANCE MUSIC in
CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Price 1s. each;
post-free, 1s. 3d.
No. 7. TEN COMPLETE SETS OF QUADRILLES by D'ALBERT.
&c.; including his celebrated "Edinburgh" and
"Pique."
No. 57. FIFTY VALSES, &c., by DAN GODFREY; including
the popular favourites, "Mabel Waltz," "Guards
Waltz."
No. 101. NEW AND POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN
GODFREY, STRAUSS, &c.; including the "Queens-
ton Quadrille," "Little Nell Waltz," &c.
No. 106. ELEVEN SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c.,
by DAN GODFREY, CHARLES D'ALBERT,
STRAUSS, &c.; including the "Idol Waltz,"
"Fontainebleau Quadrille," "Peechee Geister Waltz,"
&c.
No. 109. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c.,
by DAN GODFREY, D'ALBERT, &c.; including
"Polo Lancers," "Wiener Blut Waltz," &c.
No. 111. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c.,
by WALDEUFEL, DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS,
CHAS. D'ALBERT, &c.; including the "Manolo,"
"Wiener Fresken" Valses, &c.
No. 112. TEN WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by CHAS.
D'ALBERT, WALDEUFEL, LAMOTHE, &c.,
including "Trial by Jury Waltz," Polka, and Galop,
&c.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COTSFORD DICK'S NEW
COMPOSITIONS.
RIGAUDON. For the Pianoforte. 1s. 9d. net.
SALTARELLO. For the Pianoforte. 2s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S NEW FANTASIAS.
KUHE'S DIE FLEDERMAUS. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S FLYING DUTCHMAN. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S TRIAL BY JURY. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S SWEETHEARTS. 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WAVERLEY RONDOS for the Pianoforte.
By FRANZ NAVA. A set of six Easy and Effective Pieces.
Very prettily illustrated. Price 1s. 6d. each, net.
No. 1. Waverley. No. 4. Kenilworth.
No. 2. Old Maid. No. 5. Guy Raining.
No. 3. Ivanhoe. No. 6. The Monastery.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

W. SMALLWOOD'S NEW PIECES.
Ebb Tide. Beautifully illustrated. 1s. 6d. net.
Palm Flower. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
La Mer Calme. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
Herald's March. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. WALDEUFEL'S NEWEST WALTZ.
AU REVOIR VALSE. Par EMILE
WALDEUFEL (Composer of the celebrated "Manolo"
Waltz). The above new Waltz will most certainly become very
popular. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE GAINSBOROUGH GAVOTTE.
Composed for the Pianoforte by A. W. NICHOLSON.
Played nightly at the Adelaide Theatre. Price 1s. 6d. net;
Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
"We consider this the best of all Gavottes."
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

REMINISCENCES OF ENGLAND.—A
Collection of Old English Airs as performed by the Band
of the Coldstream Guards. Selected and arranged for the piano-
forte by FRED. GODFREY, B.M. Coldstream Guards. Price 2s.
net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

THE EVENING BELL. Descriptive
Piece for Harp and Pianoforte. By MENDELSSOHN
2s. net; Pianoforte Solo, 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata.
Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR
SULLIVAN. Now being performed with immense success at
the Strand Theatre. Complete for Voice and Pianoforte, 2s. 6d.
net. TRIAL BY JURY. Pianoforte Solo. 2s. 6d. net.
THE JUDGE'S SONG. 2s. net.
THE LOVE-SICK BOY. Defendant's Song. 1s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S FANTASIA. 2s. net.
SMALLWOOD'S FANTASIA (easy). 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL VOCALISTS.
THE SINGING VOICE: Medical Hints
on its Production and Management. By LENNOX
BROWNE, F.R.C.S., Ed., Surgeon and Aural Surgeon to the
Royal Society of Musicians, &c. Illustrated with Diagrams by
the Author. Price 1s.; post-free for 1s. 1d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE MUSICAL TIMES. Price
Three pence.
The Largest and Best Musical Journal.

THE MUSICAL TIMES. Published
Monthly. Increased to 48 pages. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d.
Annual Subscription (including postage), 4s.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL
contains:—The late Charles Cowden Clarke—Richard
Wagner Comes—English Opera (continued)—Offenbach in
America—Occasional Notes—Joachim at Cambridge—Sacred
Harmonic Society—Crystal Palace—"Leave us not, neither for-
sake us," Anthem for Ascensiontide, by Dr. Stainer—Reviews—
Foreign Notes—Correspondence—Brief Summary of Country
News—Organ Appointments, &c.
Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.
Subscribers' names will also be received by all Book and Music
Sellers (not including postage), 3s.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL
contains a New Anthem for Ascensiontide, "Leave us
not, neither forsake us." Composed expressly for this Journal
by Dr. STAINER. Price, separately, 1ld.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS. New and
complete Edition. Edited and Fingered by AGNES
ZIMMERMANN. Handsomely bound, gilt edges, folio, One
Guinea. The same, octavo size, handsomely bound, gilt edges,
7s. 6d.; or in paper covers, 6s. Each Sonata may also be had
separately.

MOZART'S SONATAS. New and complete
Edition. Edited and Fingered by AGNES ZIMMER-
MANN. Handsomely bound, gilt edges, folio, 18s. Each Sonata
may also be had separately.

MENDELSSOHN'S LIEDER OHNE
WORTE (Songs without Words). The best and only
COMPLETE EDITION, containing the Seventh and Eighth
Books. Folio, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 12s. The same,
octavo size, handsomely bound, 6s.; or in paper covers, Four
Shillings.
Order Novello's Edition.

REDUCED PRICE.
STERNDALE BENNETT'S SONGS.
Moving on the Roaring Ocean. May Dew. Forget-me-not.
To Chloë (in Sickness). The Past. Gentle Zephyr. Indian Love.
Winter. A Gossamer. Dawn. Gentle Flower. Castle Gordon. As
Lonely as the Woods. Sing. Maiden. Sing. Complete
in one volume, paper covers, 4s.; cloth, 6s.; also separately, folio,
1s. 6d. each, net.

REDUCED PRICES.
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH. 3s.
Ditto, Tenor Solo Edition. 1s. 6d.
BACH'S PASSION. 2s.
HARNEY'S REBEKAH. 2s.
BENNETT'S MAY QUEEN. 3s.
BENNETT'S ST. PETER. 3s.

ONE SHILLING EACH.—NOVELLO'S
POCKET EDITION of the
Messiah. Judas Maccabæus.
Creation. Israel in Egypt.
The above, handsomely bound in scarlet cloth, gilt edges, each 2s.

ONE SHILLING EACH.—NOVELLO'S
EDITION of
BACH'S God's time is the best.
"My spirit was in heaviness."
O Light everlasting.
"Bide with us."
A stronghold sure.
Magnificat.
BEETHOVEN'S "Egged" ("Mount of Olives").
BRAHMS'S Song of Destiny.
CHERUBINI'S Requiem.
GOUNOD'S Seven Words of our Saviour.
Messe Solennelle.
"Daughters of Jerusalem."
HANDEL'S Dettingen Te Deum.
Utrecht Jubilate.
"Acis and Galatea."
HAYDN'S First Mass.
Third Mass (Imperial).
Te Deum.
MENDELSSOHN'S Hymn of Praise.
Walpurgis Night.
"As the hart pants."
"Come, let us sing."
"When Israel out of Egypt came."
"Not unto us."
"Lord, how long wilt thou forget me."
"Hear my prayer."
"Midsummer Night's Dream."
"Misa mortal."
"Festusang (Hymn of Praise)."
"Christus."
"To the sons of art."
Ave Maria.
MEYERBEER'S Ninety-first Psalm.
MOZART'S First Mass.
Twelfth Mass.
PERGOLESI'S Stabat Mater.
ROSSINI'S Stabat Mater.
SPOHR'S Last Judgment.
God, Thou art great.
WEBER'S Mass in E flat.
Mass in G.
Many of the above may be had, handsomely bound in scarlet
cloth, gilt edges, each 2s. 6d.
London: Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and
80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL
PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor.
FOURTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

GLUCK'S BALLO AND BOUREE,
in A. Transcribed for the Pianoforte
by CHARLES HALLE.
Price 4s. Sold at half price.
FOURTH BROTHERS, 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London,
and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester; and all
Musicellers.

CRAMER'S GRAND PIANOFORTES,
75 gs., 85 gs., 95 gs., and 105 gs.
Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES,
from 25 gs. to 50 gs.
Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTES,
45 gs. to 75 gs.
Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of
HIRE, applicable to all large instruments—Pianofortes,
Harps, Organs for Church or Chamber, &c.
Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN
ORGANS.
Cheapest because best.
List post-free.
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN
ORGANS.
For Hire, or on the "Three-Years' System
of Purchase. Lists free.
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S CABINET CLASSICS.—A
Collection of standard Pianoforte Music. Edited by W.
Dorrell, G. Forbes, and other Eminent Professors. In Shilling
Books.
44-52. BEETHOVEN'S PIANOFORTE SONATAS, complete
in 7 Nos., 1s. each.
114. BEETHOVEN'S 45 WALTZES. 1s.
189. BEETHOVEN'S SHORTER PIECES. 1s.
Fantasia Sonata, Op. 77. Andante in F, Op. 35.
Rondo Grazioso, Op. 51. Polonaise, in C, Op. 89.
Andante Cantabile, Op. 51.
123-133. MOZART'S PIANOFORTE SONATAS, complete in
5 Nos., 1s. each.
134-144. SCHUBERT'S SONATAS, complete in 6 Nos., 1s. each.
98. SCHUBERT'S IMPROMPTUS and MOMENTS MUSICAUX.
1s.
33-35. MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS. Six
Books in 3 Nos., 1s. each.
17. MENDELSSOHN'S MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
MUSIC, complete, 1s.
88. MENDELSSOHN'S SHORTER PIECES. 1s.
Andante and Rondo. A. F. Scherzo.
Andante and Allegro. Andante Cantabile.
The Rivalry—Rondino. Presto Agitato.
Capriccio.
117. CHOPIN'S VALSES, complete, 1s.
143. CHOPIN'S MAZURKAS, complete, 1s.
171. CHOPIN'S NOCTURNES, complete, 1s.
100. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S 22 SHORT PIECES. 1s.
113. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S FIRST ALBUM for Youth. 1s.
169. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S SECOND ALBUM for
Youth.
160. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S THIRD ALBUM for Youth. 1s.
80. STEPHEN HELLER'S 12 SHORT PIECES. 1s.
85. STEPHEN HELLER'S PROMENADES D'UNE SOLI-
TAIRE. 1s.
140. STEPHEN HELLER'S TWENTY-FOUR STUDIES. 1s.
161. STEPHEN HELLER'S PETIT ALBUM. 1s.
190. FELD'S TEN BEST NOCTURNES. 1s.
191. WEBER'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. 1s.
Variations on an Air, in F. Variations sur un motif de
Blangini.
L'Hilarité. La Gaieté.
192. WEBER'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. 1s.
Air, Castor and Pollux. First Grand Polonaise.
Allegro from Grand Sonata. Les Adieux, Fantasia.
Trois pièces faciles. Moto Continuo.
193. HUMMEL'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. 1s.
Grand Capriccio, in F. La Galante, Rondo, Op. 120.
Rondo all' Ungarese, Op. 107. Rondo Villageois, Op. 172.
Rondo, in E flat, Op. 11.
194. DUSSEK'S SONATAS. 1s.
Sonata, in B flat, Op. 9, No. 1. Sonata, in G, Op. 47.
195. DUSSEK'S SONATAS. 1s.
Sonatina, in E flat, Op. 20, No. 6. Sonata, in B flat, Op. 24.
23. TEN STANDARD OVERTURES. 1s.
Figaro. Flauto Magico.
Der Kreisbüts. Der Kreisbüts.
Tancrède. Barbiere.
Fra Diavolo. William Tell.
Crown Diamonds. Zampa.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

BEETHOVEN'S SEVENTY-SIX SONGS.
With German and English Words, the latter by John
Oxenford. Price 2s. 6d., paper covers; 4s., cloth. THE ROYAL
EDITION.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

ROBERT SCHUMANN'S PIANOFORTE
ALBUM, containing Eighty-six Short Pieces. Price 2s. 6d.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

ROBERT SCHUMANN'S SEVENTY-FIVE
SONGS. Edited by J. L. Hutton. With German and
English Words. Price 2s. 6d., paper covers; 4s., cloth. THE
ROYAL EDITION.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT
WORDS. The six authentic books complete, in paper
cover, price 2s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 4s.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

MENDELSSOHN'S SIXTY SONGS AND
DUETS. Edited by J. PITTMAN. With German and
English Words, the latter by John Oxenford. Price 2s. 6d.,
paper covers; 4s., cloth. THE ROYAL EDITION.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

CHOPIN'S WALTZES, MAZURKAS, and
NOCTURNES, complete in one volume, price 2s. 6d.; or,
cloth, gilt edges.—Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

RUBINSTEIN'S PIANOFORTE
ALBUM, containing his ten most popular pieces, price 1s.,
will be ready next week.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

RICHARD WAGNER'S OPERAS.
VOICE and PIANOFORTE.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN (English and German). 3s. 6d.
LOHENGRIN (English, German, and Italian). 3s. 6d.
PIANOFORTE SOLO.
LOHENGRIN. 2s.
TANNHAUSER. 2s.
FLYING DUTCHMAN. 2s.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS,
all with Italian and English Words, except where marked.
a. d. i.
Ballo in Maschera. 2s. 6d. Lily of Killarney (Eng.) 3s. 6d.
Barbiere di Siviglia. 2s. 6d. Lohengrin (Italian, Ger-
man, and English). 3s. 6d.
Bohemian Girl (English). 3s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Crown Diamonds. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Dinorah. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Domino Noir. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Don Juan. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Don Pasquale. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Elisir d'Amore. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Faust. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Favorita. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Fidelio. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Fille de Madame Angot. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
(English and French). 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Figlia del Reggimento. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Flauto Magico. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Flying Dutchman (Eng-
lish and German). 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Fra Diavolo. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Freischütz (Italian, Ger-
man, and English). 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Grand Duchess (English
and French). 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Guillaume Tell. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Huguenots. 2s. 6d. Lucia di Lammermoor. 2s. 6d.
Also in cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each extra.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

BOOSEY'S CABINET OPERAS for
PIANOFORTE SOLO.
Price 1s. each.
Ballo in Maschera. 1s. Lohengrin (2s.).
Barbiere. 1s. Lucia.
Brigands. 1s. Luciezia Borga.
Crispino e la Comare. 1s. Madama Angot.
Crown Diamonds. 1s. Martha.
Dinorah (2s.). 1s. Masaniello.
Domino Noir. 1s. Norma.
Don Juan. 1s. Nozze di Figaro.
Don Pasquale. 1s. Principessa di Trebizonde.
Ernani. 1s. Perichole.
Favorita. 1s. Rigoletto.
Fidelio. 1s. Robert le Diable.
Figlia del Reggimento. 1s. Semiramide.
Flauto Magico. 1s. Sonnambula.
Flying Dutchman (2s.). 1s. Traviata.
Fra Diavolo. 1s. Trovatore.
Freischütz (Italian, Ger-
man, and English). 1s. Vespri Siciliani (2s.).
Grand Duchess (English
and French). 1s. William Tell.
Guillaume Tell. 1s. Zampa.
Huguenots. 1s.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S ORATORIOS and
MASSES.
Beethoven's Mount of Olives. 1s. Mozart's Twelfth Mass. 1s.
1s. Mozart's Requiem Mass. 1s.
Bach's Passion (St. Matthew). 1s. Rossini's Stabat Mater. 1s.
1s. Beethoven's Mass in C. 1s.
Bach's Passion (St. Luke). 1s. Gounod's Messe Solennelle. 1s.
Handel's Messiah (4to). 1s. Webb's Mass in A. 6d.
Handel's Acis and Galatea. 1s. "in D. 6d.
Handel's Dettingen Te Deum. 1s. "in E. 6d.
Handel's Israel in Egypt. 1s. "in C. 6d.
Handel's Judas Maccabæus. 1s. "in D minor. 6d.
Haydn's Creation (8vo). 1s. Misa de Angelis. 6d.
Haydn's Creation (4to). 1s. Dumont's Mass. 6d.
Haydn's Imperial Mass. 1s. Misa in D minor. 6d.
Mendelssohn's Walpurgis Night. 1s. Misa pro Defunctis. 6d.
Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. 1s. Wesley's Gregorian Mass. 6d.
1s.
The above are also published in cloth, gilt edges.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC.

LAMOTHE'S WALTZ ALBUM, containing
Six Sets of popular Waltzes.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

WALDEUFEL'S WALTZ ALBUM,
containing Eight Sets of Popular Waltzes.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

NANCY LEE WALTZ. This day.
Montgomery's Nancy Lee Waltz, on Stephen Adams's
celebrated song. Price 2s. net.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

C. GODFREY'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
Performed at Marlborough House by the Band of the
Royal Horse Guards.

PRINCESS TOTO. Quadrille. 4s.
ROSALINE. Valse. 4s.
RANSY HALL. Galop. 4s.
CHILPERIC. Quadrille. 4s.
ROYAL EDINBURGH. Lancers. 4s.
LEONIE. Valse. 4s.
FLEUR-DE-LYS. Quadrille. 4s.
FLY AWAY. Galop. 4s.
Post-free, half price.
The most popular Dance Music of the present season.
Band Parts may be had on application.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—THE
CHORISTER.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—THE
CHORISTER. New Song. Music by ARTHUR SUL-
LIVAN; Words by F. E. Weatherly. Post-free, 4 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—SAD
MEMORIES.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—SAD
MEMORIES. New Song. Music by ARTHUR
SULLIVAN; Words by C. J. Rowe. Post-free, 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

MOLLOY.—CLANG OF THE WOODEN
SHOON.

MOLLOY.—CLANG OF THE WOODEN
SHOON. Music and Words by J. L. MOLLOY.
Post-free, 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

CIRO PINSUTI.—DREAMS, ONLY
DREAMS. New Song for mezzo-soprano.

CIRO PINSUTI.—DREAMS, ONLY
DREAMS. New Song. Words by C. J. Rowe; Music by
CIRO PINSUTI. Post-free, 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

CIRO PINSUTI.—LISTENING TO THE
SINGER. New Song for mezzo-soprano.

CIRO PINSUTI.—LISTENING TO THE
SINGER. Song. Words by C. J. Rowe; Music by CIRO
PINSUTI. Post-free, 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S NEWEST
SONGS.
ROMMANI. Sung by Mrs. Osgood. 4s.
EIGHT FISHERS OF CALAIS. Sung by Miss D'Alton. 4s.
SHEPHERD SONGS ("Shepherd of Couraillies"). 4s.
Two Shillings each net, post-free.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA or
SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE, with Check Action, in
Canadian Walnut or Mahogany. This instrument combines
good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. Capable
of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.
In Solid Oak or White Ash, 22gs.; Rosewood or Walnut Case,
27gs.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORIENTAL
MODEL PIANOFORTE, Iron Frame, Trichord throughout,
Check Action, Seven Octaves, Solid Walnut Case. FIFTY-FIVE
GUINEAS; or in Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and
Check Action, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action,
THIRTY EIGHT GUINEAS.

Made expressly to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme
climates. Every part that is glued is also secured with screws.
The felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The back
and the silk frame are lined with perforated zinc to keep out
damp and insects; and every precaution taken that has been
suggested by persons who have had many years' experience in
the care of musical instruments in India and China.
Testimonials of the durability of these instruments can be seen
at 50, New Bond-street.
The price includes—1. Packing-cases of tin and wood; 2. A
suitable tuning hammer or key; 3. A tuning fork; 4. Some addi-
tional strings; 5. A Book on Tuning and Preserving the Instru-
ment; 6. And the Carriage to the Docks.
Show-Rooms, 50, New Bond-street.
Factory, Chalk Farm-road.

T H E C I V I L W A R I N J A P A N .



A SKETCH AT THE JETTY, YOKOHAMA: TROOPS ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.



EMBARKATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS FOR SATSUMA AT THE JETTY, YOKOHAMA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our Correspondent and Special Artist at Yokohama, Mr. C. Wirgman, writes as follows, on Feb. 27, upon the subject of his two sketches:—

"Japan being a volcanic country, it is but natural that frequent eruptions should take place there. Indeed, since last October, when the garrison of Kumamoto, in the province of Hiogo, was attacked in the dead of night, and numbers of officers and soldiers were massacred by 'Old Japan' fanatics, rebellions and risings of the farmers have occurred in nearly all parts of this country. But they have been separately put down by the Imperial Government. During all these outbreaks the powerful clan of Satsuma remained perfectly quiet, even during the Mayebara insurrection in Chô-shû, which threatened at one time to involve the whole of Japan in a civil war. In order to appease the farmers, their taxes were reduced, and all was apparently quiet throughout the land. Still, from time to time, rumours reached Yeddo to the effect that Satsuma was much agitated. It was reported at one time that Saigo, at the head of seventeen battalions, was marching on the capital, to present a memorial asking for the removal of obnoxious Ministers. These rumours were, however, contradicted, and everything seemed going on smoothly, when the Mikado went down to Kiyoto to open the railway on the 5th of this month. But hardly had that ceremony been satisfactorily performed when news reached here that a Government steamer, removing powder from Kagoshima (the capital of Satsuma), had been sent away by armed Samurai, who refused to allow the powder to be removed from their province. This was, indeed, the beginning of the troubles. The schoolboys, the Samurai, and the army in Satsuma, then took up arms and invaded the next province, that of Hiogo. The Mikado and his councillors had before wished to pursue a policy of conciliation. But, on their receiving a telegram to the effect that the insurgents had acted in this manner, they were obliged to declare war. The Mikado then appointed Arisugawa no Mia Commander-in-Chief, with full powers to crush the rebellion as speedily as possible. Since then the Government has forbidden the publication of any news by the native newspapers; but frequent rumours of battles having been fought have reached Yokohama. The Satsuma men have, since the revolution of 1868, been the spoilt children of Japan; but they evidently wish to keep their *Imperium in imperio*, which is a thing not to be tolerated. The Imperial Government is now sending against them a large military force. Thousands of troops have been sent down in the mail-steamer belonging to the Mitsubishi Company (Japanese), which were purchased from the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company (American) some time ago. These troops look splendid; they are armed with short sniders, well clothed, and well fed; each soldier has an extra pair of shoes attached to his knapsack, and a red, blue, green, or purple blanket. During the last fortnight Yokohama has been enlivened by their presence. They came down from Yeddo in the train, and are here embarked on board the steamers. Yesterday 2000 men went south, and 300 policemen, fine-looking fellows, armed with quarter-staves, which they will exchange for rifles and revolvers when they arrive at their destination. I inclose a few sketches from life, to show how Yokohama looks during an insurrection; and I will send you more."

The Japanese official paper denies that General Saigo is taking any part in the insurrection; but the very fact of that denial, looking to the terms in which it is made, and to the fact that General Saigo is down in the province where the insurrection is going on, rather tends to confirm the report that he is promoting the insurrection. There is a telegram from San Francisco, dated the 21st ult., stating that Kagoshima was captured by the Imperial troops, after a sharp and severe conflict. It will be remembered that this place was bombarded by a British squadron, or ship of war, to punish the Prince of Satsuma for some injuries done to British property some fourteen years ago.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, Sir G. S. Creasy, will, during the ensuing educational term, deliver a course of about eight lectures on the History of Roman Law, and also a course of about eight exegetical lectures on Roman Civil Law. The first lecture of this course will be given on Tuesday, April 17, at eleven. The subsequent lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the same hour. The lectures on this subject will be suspended after Wednesday, May 2, and be resumed on Tuesday, May 29, at the usual hour. The lectures will be given in the Middle Temple Hall.

The Professor of Equity (Mr. Eddis, Q.C.) will give during the ensuing educational term fourteen lectures, commencing with Equity as applied to the Raising of Portions or other Charges on Land. The first lecture on this subject will be given on Wednesday, April 11, at 4.15, and the subsequent lectures, at the same hour, on Wednesdays and Fridays during the term. The lectures on this subject will be suspended after Wednesday, May 2, and be resumed on Wednesday, May 30, at the usual hour. The lectures will be given in the room under the library at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

The Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property (Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C.) will give, during the ensuing educational term, twelve public lectures on the following subject: On Prescriptive Rights, including Rights of Common. The first lecture on this subject will be delivered on Saturday, April 14, at 3.15. The subsequent lectures on this subject will be delivered on Tuesdays at 4.15, and on Saturdays at 3.15. The lectures on this subject will be suspended on Tuesday, May 1, and be resumed on Saturday, June 2, at the usual hour. The lectures will be given in Gray's Inn Hall.

The Professor on the Common Law (Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.) will give, during the ensuing educational term, thirteen public lectures on Criminal Law. The first lecture on this subject will be delivered on Thursday, April 12, at 4.15. The subsequent lectures on this subject will be delivered on Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour. The lectures on this subject will be suspended after Thursday, May 3, and be resumed on Thursday, May 31, at the usual hour. The lectures will be delivered in the Inner Temple Hall.

The order for the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery has been issued. On July 1 the service will be divided into three brigades of horse artillery, six of field artillery, five of garrison artillery, and one brigade of coast artillery.

Daniel Kelleher, late captain of the British barque Ethel, was found guilty at Liverpool Borough Sessions of neglecting to use means for saving the life of Adam Brest, cook and steward of the vessel, who had fallen overboard in August last, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

According to the Board of Trade returns for March, the declared value of the exports of British produce and manufacture was 4½ per cent less than in the corresponding month last year, but the import value total is 28½ per cent in excess of that presented in March, 1876.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday a new comedy in three acts entitled "Fame," by Mr. C. M. Rae, was produced. The writer has been previously accredited as a good playwright, and his present work deserves consideration. There are two aspects under which Fame may be considered—one, in which it is sought by an ambitious candidate, and another, in which it is accidentally won by a deserving but indifferent person. "What's fame?" asks our didactic poet—

A fancied life in other's breath,
A thing beyond us e'en before our death.

This is the case with those who emulate its direct rewards and live uneasy lives in chasing an ever-retreating phantom. A few, however, seek only to do good; they do it "by stealth, and blush to find it fame." Mr. Rae has endeavoured to depict the passion under its two aspects—the former, a selfish passion, the latter, a benevolent aspiration. He has two heroines—one a novelist, who weds a tradesman whom she treats as an inferior; and the other a well-meaning young lady who becomes the wife of a barrister, does her duty by him and society, and finds unexpectedly that she has won an abiding reputation by her sincerity and humility. The former heroine, Miss Dryden Rolles (Miss A. Lafontaine), falls under the notice of Lord Tarleton (Mr. W. Gordon), who would console the lady for a literary disappointment in a fashion not at all pleasing to her husband. Dick Lyttleton (Mr. Howe) acts the part of a man on the occasion, and extorts the admiration of the haughty authoress. The second heroine, Rose Wentworth (Miss Marion Terry), is next shown as revelling in domestic bliss, and providing for the happiness of an increasing family. In this there is an idea, but not a story. Instead of such a narrative, we have to accept a series of pictures, accompanied with pretty dialogue, and to recognise the valuable service of dramatic artists in their endeavours to realise the intended characters. The new piece had a quiet reception, and will probably gain on the esteem of the audience.

SURREY.

A revival of some interest has been effected at this theatre—namely, that of Moncrieff's version of Pierce Egan's "Life in London; or, the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn and his elegant friend Corinthian Tom." In days less fastidious than the present, these broad caricatures of existing society were received with public favour. They certainly offended against morals, or rather decency, but they abounded in provocations of mirth, and a laughter-loving people compounded for all the rest. In these days, all Mr. Albery's delicate wit and genial humour fail to palliate for similar situations in "The Pink Dominoes," or, rather, are perhaps condemned for exaggerating them, by increasing their tendency to promote the hilarity of the audience. The picture presented by the old Tom-and-Jerry play was that of low life, the coarseness of which was at the time rather an element of popularity than otherwise. A transportive audience has much of the old leaven remaining, and welcomes the literal rendering of vulgar experience. The realistic element still pleases, and the Cruikshank costumes have yet their admirers. The drama is very well acted, and may continue to delight the ordinary playgoer for the remainder of the season.

STRAND.

Mr. Vernon, a good comic actor, made his first appeal to the audience on Saturday afternoon in the character of a benefactor, and was rewarded by the attendance of numerous admirers. The pieces performed were "A Rough Diamond" and a new three-act comedy, altered, under the title of "Mammon," from M. Octave Feuillet's "Montjoie," which presents some rather strong dramatic points of interest, and ought to command popular favour. Mr. Vernon supported the character of Sir George Heriott, a money-making speculator, who has a wife and daughter whom he loves well enough, but not so well as he loves his gold. The part is made the medium for many satirical remarks on the money-market. A plot of considerable ingenuity supervenes. Lady Heriott (Mrs. Fairfax) has her suspicions aroused as to her money-loving lord's marital fidelity; a scene of violent passion ensues, and Violet, their daughter, has to choose whether she will stay with her father or her mother in case of their separation. Ultimately the Mammon-worshipper becomes a ruined man; it is then that his wife and daughter appeal to his better nature, and the play is brought to a pleasing conclusion.

In the evening Mr. John S. Clarke appeared in a drama by Mr. Tom Taylor called "Babes and Beetles," an eccentric title, appropriate enough to an eccentric performance.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday week, rewards amounting to £127 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The Drogheda No. 2 life-boat had saved the crew of three men from the wrecked schooner Mary, of Liverpool. The Dunbar life-boat had rescued four men from the steamer James, of Greenock. The Caistor, Drogheda, Penarth, and Palling life-boats had also severally rendered services to vessels in distress. The Ramsgate life-boat had saved from death the crew of four men of the schooner Jessie, of Perth, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The Howth life-boat had also gallantly saved three men from the barque Eva, of Dublin, wrecked on Baldoye Sands. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum, were voted to Edward Weldrake, one of the crew of the Spurn Point life-boat, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in jumping into the sea from the life-boat and saving the master of the sloop Grace Darling, of Hull, which was wrecked on the Middle Banks, off Spurn Point, during a strong easterly gale on Dec. 24. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £3100 were ordered to be made on the 256 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongst the contributions recently received were £800 from Miss Adamson, to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment; £500 from the employés of the late Mr. George Moore, for a life-boat to be named after him; and £300 from Mrs. Garratt. Reports were read from Inspectors Ward, Gray Jones, R.N., and Macdonald, on their recent visits to the coast.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., to be Colonel of the 2nd Foot, in the room of the late General Spink, has been gazetted.

Telegrams state that the Dundee ships have been very successful at Newfoundland seal fishing. The Arctic, Captain Adams, arrived at St. John's on the 5th inst., with 25,000 seals, which will yield 250 tons of oil. The Neptune is full, with 30,000 seals, calculated to yield 300 tons of oil. The Panther has 20,000 seals, and the Aurora, another Dundee steamer, has 13,000 seals, and when Captain Adams left she was still prosecuting fishing. After discharging at St. John's, the Dundee steamers will at once proceed to the Greenland fishery.

BOOKS ABOUT TURKEY.

Mournfully mindful of what has lately happened, and anxiously foreboding what is yet to come—the fact of our Government having signed the Protocol notwithstanding—the intelligent observer of current events could not have a better opportunity of preparing for the worst than is afforded by the publication of *Russian Wars with Turkey*: by Major Frank S. Russell (Henry S. King and Co.), a volume from which the military probabilities of the future may be calculated, with a difference, perhaps, from the lessons of the past. The book, as its author candidly admits, is very little more than a compilation; but then it is compiled from the most trustworthy sources, and, in the account of the wars of 1828 and 1829, which are dealt with in detail, we find among the authorities such weighty names as those of Colonel Chesney and Count Moltke. The latter was at that time but a simple Prussian Captain attached to the Russian staff; but, though he had as yet acquired little or no celebrity, his observations were made with the self-same faculties which, when their maturity was ripe and their vigour perhaps less, were to render him celebrated as the greatest strategist of our age. The author commences with an introduction, in which he briefly, but to good purpose, remarks upon the reasons which should make us more apprehensive than our forefathers were wont to be about "the near approach of Russian armies to Constantinople," upon the sameness of position "as regards interest and causes for disagreement," existing between Russia and Turkey, though the former has become "more powerful for attack" and the latter "weaker for defence," during the last hundred and fifty years; and upon the many wonderful escapes which the Ottoman empire has had from impending destruction, escapes which, in the case of Mussulmans, no Christian would probably feel justified in terming providential, but which are certainly so miraculous as to suggest the idea that Turkey, like "poor Jack," has "a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft" and watches over its preservation. Eight times, as our author points out, since 1709, "has Russia made war against Turkey;" each time Russia "has invariably been the aggressor, and nearly always has added to her territory;" and in nearly every case Turkey has escaped from her extreme peril by the skin of her teeth: "twice, in 1711 and 1739, she has saved herself by force of her own arms; twice, in 1774 and 1829, has she been saved by the plague; once, in 1807, has she been saved by accidental circumstances; and three times, in 1791, 1812, and 1853, has she been saved by the intervention of other Powers." Her escapes, in the author's opinion, have been "fortunate perhaps for her, but most unfortunate for other nations, since indirectly, from her gross mismanagement, from her apparent helplessness, and the temptation she affords for attack, Turkey is the chronic and inveterate disturber of peace in Europe." From all which it would appear that the author, in common with many other equally competent and even more competent judges, seems to think that the destruction of the Ottoman empire would of itself suffice to put an end to the evil condition of South-Eastern Europe; not considering that such a catastrophe would almost certainly be followed by "red ruin and the breaking up of laws" to an extent in comparison with which the present state of things might be regarded as a Saturnian reign of content and social order. And yet he cannot really think so; for he himself says elsewhere that, before the Eastern Question can be theoretically solved, it is necessary to ascertain "how the Turks can be made to govern properly, or, if that is an impossibility, how they may be satisfactorily replaced." We follow him with the most pleasure and confidence when he confines himself to what may be called his own legitimate province, when he describes the early wars between Russia and Turkey up to 1828; when he makes his professional remarks upon various campaigns; when he discusses the present resources of those two Powers and compares their respective chances of success in the event of war; and when he dwells upon the "historical absurdity" of asserting that "Russia as a nation has no designs upon Constantinople." He writes openly, frankly, boldly, impartially, like a soldier; he does not, apparently, love the Turk, and he certainly is not blind to the faults of the Russians; he considers that, as things now are, "a transfer from the rule of Turkey to that of Russia would—to use a common expression—be a transfer from the frying-pan to the fire." He also draws attention to the shrewd remark made not long ago by Mr. Alfred Austin: "that the solicitude of Russia for the welfare of Turkish subjects is of recent date, whereas the interest of Russia in Turkish territories is as old as Turkish decline in defensive capacity and Russia's consciousness of offensive strength." But public morality has improved, at any rate so far as externals are concerned, since Alexander and Napoleon coolly arranged a partition of Turkey at the peace of Tilsit, without any pretence of Christian benevolence: the wolf is nowadays expected to make at least so much concession to the opinion of the civilised world as to put on sheep's clothing. The author does not omit to show how far the key of the situation is held by Austria; and, in case Austria should not forbid, he passes in review the altered conditions of invasion since 1828 and 1829, the probable marches of the Russians, and the probable strategy of the Turks. Nor are maps wanting to assist the reader, who cannot fail to rise from a perusal of the pages with a good general idea of what war between Turkey and Russia has hitherto been, and is likely to be. Whatever it may be, if it is to come, it can scarcely bring in its train any horrors more dreadful, so far as the armies are concerned, than those of 1829, which are described in some pages extracted from Count Moltke's book, and which cause the shuddering reader to wonder, not that Diebitsch "magnanimously" refrained from marching upon Constantinople, but that he ever got to Adrianople, so critical was the situation of his army.

A great deal of seasonable information, contained within a comparatively small compass, is to be found in *The Rise and Decay of the Rule of Islam*, by Archibald J. Dunn (Samuel Tinsley), the author of which was prompted to his task by the laudable desire of putting "into a popular shape the materials for forming a true judgment" upon the "general scope and bearing" of the Eastern Question. He has evidently been at great pains to combine comprehensiveness with brevity. He starts with a sketch of Mahomet's life and teaching, followed by "a history of the Saracenic Empire which he founded, and of the Turkish Empire which succeeded it." He gallops along, but not too hastily to notice what is most prominent in his course, through two-and-twenty chapters; after which we find ourselves, with memories refreshed and scenes of the past revived, in the midst of recent occurrences. The causes of the Bulgarian rising, the depositions and accessions of the various Sultans, the murder of the Ministers, Serbia's declaration of war, Lord Russell's expression of opinion, Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's proposals, the Conference, the Turkish Constitution—all the well-worn topics of dispute, in fact—are once more brought to the front. The degraded position of the Christians in Turkey is insisted upon with more than ordinary vehemence; for it is declared that the "worst barbarities" of negro slavery "pale before the frightful crimes and atrocities which have

been for more than a thousand years the everyday history of those unhappy Eastern nations," although it is not distinctly stated that the Turkish oppressor can sell for money the oppressed Christians and their families. From which it may be surmised that the author is not very favourably inclined towards the Turks, against whom he cites the testimony of Lord Bacon, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Newman, M. Guizot, and so on. But neither is he more amiably disposed towards the Russians, whom he includes among the competitors for the privilege of replacing the Turks. "There is not much to choose," he says, "between the Turk and the Russian, except that the former is said to be somewhat more truthful and straightforward than the latter, having generally a higher sense of personal dignity." He is good enough to propound his own scheme for the settlement of the Eastern Question. His propositions are only eight in number; but they occupy too much space to be set forth here at length, which is the less to be regretted inasmuch as they do not appear calculated to command general assent. It may be mentioned, however, that he would have the Turkish provinces "in Europe, Asia, and Africa" occupied "by a combined army composed of contingents from the forces of all the European Powers, under the supreme command of an English General;" that, if he be rightly understood, the Sultan should be "pensioned off," after the fashion of certain Indian Potentates, and that there should be, instead of an Ottoman Empire, a Byzantine Federation, with the Duke of Edinburgh as President. If this may not be, he looks forward to a time when England will be compelled to "step into the arena as the St. George of modern Europe, to do battle with the Dragon of Barbarism," and when "the greatest iniquity which has ever stained the annals of the human race" will "be put an end to by the final abolition of the reign of Islam." It is only just to the author, lest the taste which has been given of his quality should mislead anybody, to mention that he has full confidence in the present Government, and, though freely admitting the hopelessness of the Turkish character, does not by any means commend the intemperate zeal of the so-called "agitators." As for the virulent abuse bestowed upon the "unspeakable" and the "anti-human" Turk, it leads to some curious results. You may plead that to talk in such a way is contrary to the Christianity that the talker professes, and you will be answered that it is the Turk's religion, it is the Koran, which makes him an exception to the general Christian rule; his very faith is anti-Christian, anti-human, unspeakable; there were more hope of a heathen. But you may plead, again, that the Koran did not prevent the Saracens from being models to even the Christians in Spain, so that the difficulty of religion is evidently not insurmountable; it must be the difference between the Turk and the Saracen in origin, for the Turk is a Tartar, and so, if you scratch him, is the Russian. Where, then, should be the reason for pronouncing the Turk hopeless? He is as human as the Russian, and his religion was not fatal in the case of the Saracen to intellectual as well as moral graces. Besides, a cynic might ask why Mussulmans should be more bound by their religion than Christians, according to experience, are by theirs. No doubt the Turk could learn the art of "explaining away" or "reconciling with modern progress."

If, as we are confidently informed, "Turkey remains just what she was when Mr. Layard used to assure the House of Commons that her regeneration was at last about to begin," the charge of being antiquated cannot be justly advanced in depreciation of *Turkey: being Sketches from Life*, by the "Roving Englishman" (George Routledge and Sons); for the book deals with just the time at which Mr. Layard was "studying Turkish affairs closely on the spot"—that is, about a quarter of a century ago. Certainly no other depreciatory charge can be brought against the volume; it is singularly vigorous and incisive, and at the same time good-humoured and very amusing. Some of the sketches might have been written by him who wrote "Eöthen." It was undoubtedly a "happy thought" to republish the work, which contains a collection of papers not only highly entertaining, but so trustworthy in their information that such authorities as the late Lord Palmerston, the late Lord Dalling, and other competent judges are said to have borne witness to the "intimate knowledge of Turkey" they displayed. It is to be hoped, however, that since they were first published we have changed, if Turkey has not; that we do not nowadays choose for our representative at the Porte or elsewhere such a stony, tyrannical ruffian as Sir Hector Stubble, and that we have mended matters as regards the interpreters attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople. It is to be feared that the paper, excellent as it is, which unfolds the author's experience at a Turkish bath will have partially lost the charm of novelty; for though in 1853 the Turkish bath was a rarity in this country, it has for some time been established as a British institution, even if it be less popular than it was ten years ago. There is something very ludicrous, and at the same time very pathetic, in the narrative which describes a visit paid to the Sultan, the "wiggling" administered to that sublime Potentate by an Ambassador, the sublime Potentate's dread of the Ambassador, even as a schoolboy's dread of his master, the Ambassador's complacent swagger, and the Turkish Minister's impotent red-faced wrath at sight of his august master's humiliation. Such a spectacle as that might, no doubt, be seen again in these days. How different from the time when a Sultan would keep Ambassadors waiting from sunrise to sunset, if it seemed good, without the gate, and would not, even at last, admit them to any close proximity, whilst the High Chamberlain himself ducked down their heads lest they should fall short of the proper reverence. Ichabod! the glory hath indeed departed, and the mighty have indeed fallen. The opinion held by the "Roving Englishman," with all his intimate knowledge, about the Turks in general is not favourable; he owns to having met individual Turks whom he loved like brothers and highly esteemed, but he is doubtful about the character of the Turkish nation. Still, a little leaven, properly handled, will leaven the whole lump.

The *Globe* understands that Mr. Thomas William Gorst has been appointed to succeed Mr. Watson as solicitor to the Office of Woods.

Last week a match took place between teams of the men of the 105th Regiment and the 6th Essex (Colchester) Volunteers, at Middlewich, the volunteers using the Snider and the regulars the Martini-Henry. At the 200-yards range the volunteers led by two points, making 255 against 253; but at 500 yards the regulars made 231, while the volunteers only scored 178, leaving the former the winners by 51 points. The highest score on the winning side was made by Captain Ferrier, 60 points; and, on the losing side, by Private Farmer, 62 points.—The Bristol Rifles held a competition at Avonmouth. Private Leaker took first place, the next best scores being made by Private Gouldsmith, Captain Blackburne, and Sergeant Wookey.—The first triangular match of the season for the Highland companies challenge cup of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade took place in the Hunter's Bog. The fourth company scored an easy victory, making 320 points against 244 by the fifth, and 206 by the seventh company.

NOVELS.

The same skilful style which renders the social and historical works of Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon peculiarly attractive at once arrests attention in the opening chapters of his first novel, *Diana, Lady Lyle* (Hurst and Blackett). Hero and heroine, and the beautiful James river on the banks of which Leonard Lyle falls literally over head and ears in love with Diana Randolph, are admirably delineated in these early chapters, which are full, moreover, of incident and movement. The love-story of Leonard Lyle, romantic in its inception, is chequered from first to last. Son of an English Baronet, he is on a visit to an American senator, Frank Randolph, when his fancy is taken captive by "a girl-like face, a pair of seeking eyes, and coils of hair the colour of Elizabethan gold, towards which his soul goes out as in a dream." This is before the abolition of slavery in the United States; and the doubt which rests on the legitimacy of Diana's birth is the origin of all the troubles and vexations that eventually disturb the even tenour of life at Castle Lyle. There was what society in the States regarded as "a taint" in the blood of her fair mother, whose marriage with her father had been kept secret for seventeen years, but whose union with Frank Randolph was, nevertheless, perfectly legal. The American senator awakes to the necessity of immediately placing the legality of his marriage beyond doubt on noticing the evident regard Leonard Lyle has for his daughter; and Frank Randolph, therefore, accompanies his departing guest as far as Richmond, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements with his lawyers. But on the homeward journey Frank Randolph meets with a violent death at the hands of Simon Slokk, the villainous overseer of his brother. This Simon possesses himself of the papers which are the proof of Randolph's marriage, takes possession of the estate for his master, turns Diana and her mother out of house and home, and has them removed to the slave quarters, where Mrs. Randolph dies, and whence Diana ultimately escapes with an abolitionist of the John Brown type by the "underground railway" to Niagara and freedom. The enthusiastic Southern girl, crossing the Atlantic, fires the passion of Leonard Lyle again with her beauty and by the fervour with which she sings "My Maryland!" and other patriotic songs of the South. "At length a whisper comes from Leonard's lips, 'Say, darling, you will be my wife!'" The mystery which hangs over her birth causes Diana to hesitate for awhile; but the earnest pleading of Leonard overcomes her scruples, and it is as Lady Lyle she quits England with her husband en route to join his regiment in India. There, 'as at Niagara and in London, Diana wins all hearts; and the love of husband and wife deepens as they grow to know each other more intimately in the closer communion brought about by a long yachting-trip in distant seas in the steam-yacht Foam. It is not until their Yorkshire haven—Castle Lyle—is gained that a cloud darkens the horizon. Simon Slokk, who has left his country for his country's good, in company with Tab, formerly a slave on the Randolph estate, suddenly appears at Castle Lyle to obtain hush-money from Lady Lyle by the threat of exposing her origin to the world; and it comes about that Sir Leonard Lyle is made to believe in the alleged blot on his escutcheon by the spiteful accusation of the girl Tab, who temporarily closes his heart against Lady Lyle by the revelation of the supposed "taint" in her blood. Lady Lyle and her young son are, accordingly, left by Sir Leonard to the solitary life of Castle Lyle while he sails away in the yacht Foam, with the owners of his family secret, Tab and Slokk, on board as prisoners. The man who rescued Diana from the slavery that threatened her in Virginia is the man who comforts and strengthens her in her time of trial now. The abolitionist has risen to be a General in the Northern Army, and lived to see the enfranchisement of the slaves; and he has his crowning reward in seeing Sir Leonard Lyle return ere long to Castle Lyle with the papers proving the marriage of Diana's father and mother, the proofs having been obtained from the villain Slokk, who jumped overboard, and was drowned. An exciting novel is brought to a close by the reconciliation of Sir Leonard and "Diana, Lady Lyle."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, of Hanover-square, are now the publishers of all the charming pianoforte music of Stephen Heller, forming a series of exquisite works extending to op. 141, besides many pieces not classed under opus numbers. New editions have recently been issued by the firm, including the three beautiful transcriptions of Mendelssohn's songs forming Heller's op. 72, and the three original pieces by Heller, op. 73; all which are now to be had in separate numbers. The "Improvisata" on Mendelssohn's lied, "On song's bright pinions" (one of Heller's most celebrated pieces), has also just been re-issued.

Mr. Sydney Smith's "Ernani" and "Home, Sweet Home" are brilliant drawing-room fantasias, in which striking and well-known themes are elaborated with some very effective passage-writing. These are also published by Messrs. Ashdown and Parry; as is a highly characteristic "Gavotte" by M. Silas.

"One Word (Only)," by Lovell Phillips (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), is a very graceful song, with a pleasing and flowing vocal melody, and a well-sustained accompaniment. The composer is the son of one who was favourably known as a song-writer, as well as a practical musician.

BURNING OF AN EGYPTIAN WAR-SHIP.

An illustration of the two vessels of war belonging to the Khedive of Egypt, which had been equipped for the Red Sea service, to co-operate with the land forces under command of Colonel Gordon, for the suppression of the slave trade in Soudan, was given in this Journal a fortnight ago. We then mentioned a rumour, announced to us by telegraph, that one of those vessels had been destroyed by fire in the Red Sea. That report has since been confirmed; and we are told how this Egyptian man-of-war, the *Latif*, a screw-steamer, was burnt at sea, sixty miles from Suez, on the evening of the 10th ult. The vessel had taken Colonel Gordon to Massowah, and was on her return journey to Suez, with 300 soldiers coming back from Abyssinia, a few passengers, and a crew of 160. The chimney was allowed to become overheated, and the woodwork about it caught fire. No effort was made to save the ship; the soldiers and crew broke through all discipline and seized the boats. It was, fortunately, a fine evening, with a calm sea; but the boats were so overcrowded that great loss of life would have ensued if the British India Steam Navigation Company's ship *Agra* had not fortunately come up to their assistance. A second English steamer followed shortly, and all in the boats were taken on board the two vessels. The *Latif* was left to her fate, and the people were taken on to Suez. Thirty, however, were found to be missing, and it is supposed that they were drowned in the confusion and crowding caused by the cowardice and want of discipline on board the *Latif*. The *Latif* was a screw-corvette, of 300-horse power, built in England. She ranked third in the Egyptian

war fleet, which consisted of two frigates, two corvettes, four gun-boats, a despatch-boat, and two sloops of war.

Captain C. H. Hillcoat, commander of the *Agra*, has reported, in a letter to the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the circumstances of this affair. It seems that the officers and crew of the *Agra* deserve high credit for their courageous and unselfish behaviour, in putting their boats alongside of the burning ship and keeping close to her while there were any persons remaining to be saved. The *Latif*, being a wooden vessel, burnt rapidly, and was enveloped in flames from end to end half an hour before the last boat quitted her side. Her guns, being loaded, went off at intervals, and the explosions from time to time were extremely dangerous to the safety of the different boats' crews. Yet there was no shrinking from this service of humanity, although the captain reported some ten to fifteen tons of gunpowder on board near the engine-room. The steamer *Myra* also saved some thirty soldiers, and none would have been lost but for the utter want of discipline among the Egyptian troops. They swamped one boat by jumping into her by dozens, and the men of the *Agra* in the other boats had to use their oars and stretchers to knock them off, or they would have been lost also. The disaster took place several miles from shore. The night was clear, and the sea was smooth.

Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Philip H. Foster, third officer of the *Agra*.

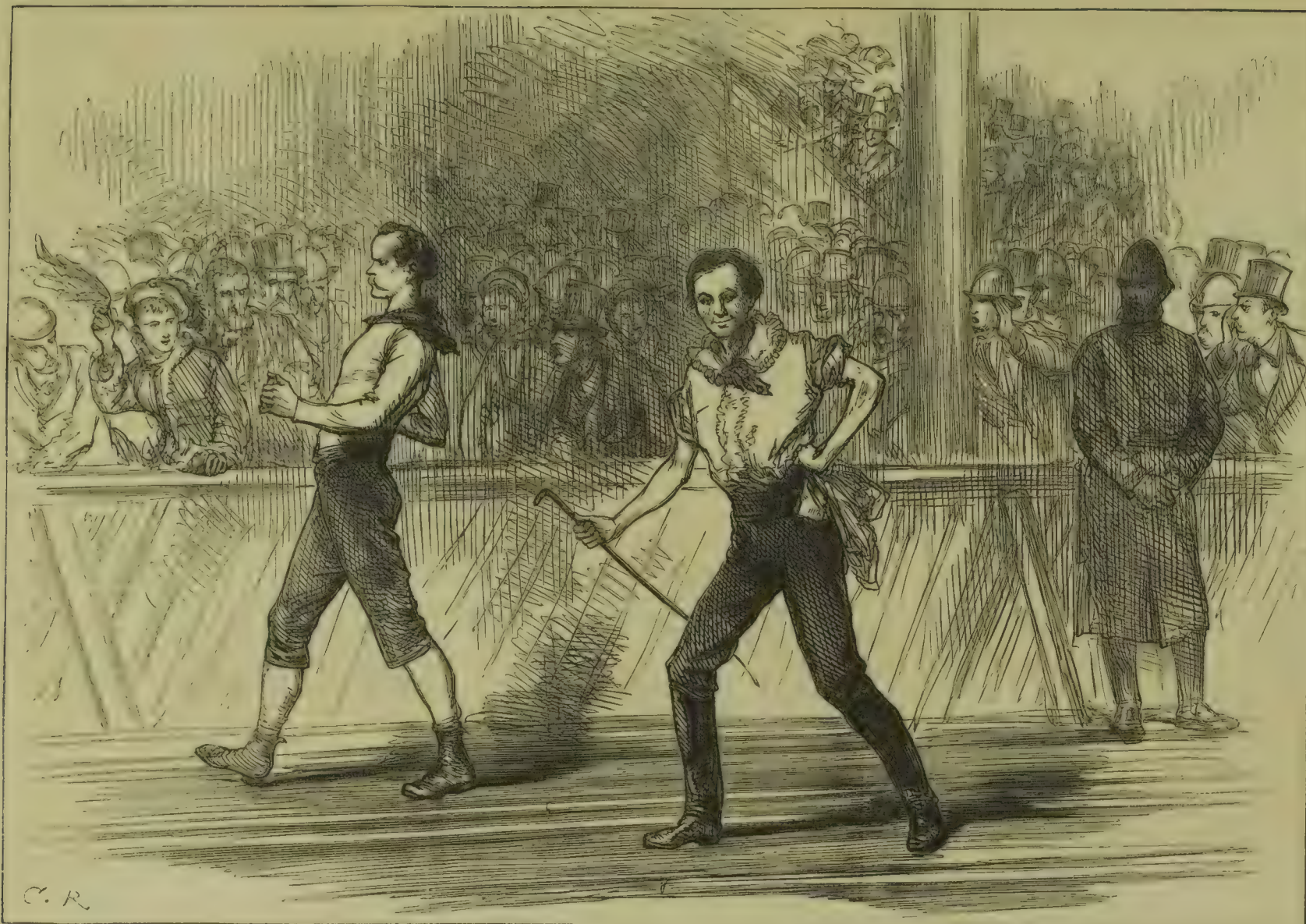
THE GREAT WALKING-MATCH.

The match for £1000, or £500 a side, between Edward Payson Weston, of America, and Daniel O'Leary, to walk against each other, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during six days of last week, excited great public interest. On each day the spectators might have been counted by thousands, and included persons of all ranks. At one time on Saturday evening there could not have been less than 20,000 people present. O'Leary, though a native of Cork, is a naturalised citizen of the United States. He is thirty-one years of age, stands 5 ft. 8½ in., and at the commencement of last week weighed 10 st. 6 lb. Weston, born at Providence, Rhode Island, U.S., is seven years older than O'Leary, stands a quarter of an inch lower than O'Leary, and weighed 8 lb. less. The men were engaged in a similar match at Chicago in November, 1857, when O'Leary, who did 501 miles, is said to have defeated Weston by fifty miles. There was great dissatisfaction, however, with regard to the distances, and both men were anxious to meet on English soil and have an unprejudiced record taken. This led to the present match; and there can be no doubt that both men have been justly dealt with. They started a few minutes after midnight on Sunday week; and the contest ended last Saturday night, an hour before midnight, with a victory for the Irishman, O'Leary. The affair seems to have been well conducted throughout. Five gentlemen were appointed as judges—Messrs. G. W. Atkinson, J. G. Chambers, C. Conquest, A. G. Payne, and J. Watson. The four first named agreed on the following concise conditions of walking:—

"We, the undersigned, who have been appointed judges in the walking-match between E. P. Weston and D. O'Leary, that commences at the Agricultural Hall on Monday, April 2, 1877, have mutually agreed to consider all walking fair so long as neither of the two competitors has both feet off the ground at the same time. We consider the distinction between running and walking to be that the former is a succession of springs, in which both the feet are off the ground at the same moment; the latter to be a succession of steps, in which it is essential that some part of one foot must always touch the ground.—A. G. Payne, J. G. Chambers, Charles Conquest, Geo. W. Atkinson. March 31, 1877."

Mr. Watson would not sign this document, arguing that a further stipulation ought to be made that the toes of one foot should not leave the ground till the heel of the other was down. There was little fear, however, of either of the competitors departing from the rules of fair walking, as to have done so would have endangered his own chance. There is a great difference between the styles of the two men. O'Leary has a steady, well-balanced style, which quite comes up to an Englishman's idea of what walking should be; while, on the other hand, Weston has a peculiar jerky gait, which is the reverse of graceful. In speed, also, there is no comparison. O'Leary is much faster than his opponent, and has a combination of speed and endurance rarely found in one man. In fairness to Weston, however, it must be stated that he was walking a losing match for the last three days; and the manner in which he walked the last few miles, with the certainty of defeat, completely won the applause of the spectators. On Saturday afternoon, at ten minutes to three o'clock, O'Leary completed 500 miles, in which he had occupied 135 hours. Weston at that time had traversed 478 miles and five "laps" or circuits, of which he had seven to the mile, as he walked on the inside track. O'Leary, being on the outside track, had six laps and a half to the mile. During the afternoon and evening Weston still continued on his way at a pretty brisk pace, spurring from time to time in a marvellous manner, until at a quarter past eight o'clock he had finished 500 miles, having taken 5 h. 26 min. 50 sec. longer time than O'Leary had done in accomplishing the same distance. Sir John Astley, who has been supporting Weston, then intimated to the opposite party that he looked on the match as over, and, if they chose, O'Leary might retire. This he did not do until he had gone nearly three miles further, when he went away for seventeen minutes. After walking a lap in anything but his real style, O'Leary, who was evidently suffering from giddiness, again retired. Weston, when he had walked 504 miles, took one rest of 13 min. 17 sec., and proceeded on his way for the next six miles in a most vigorous style. But, at eleven o'clock in the evening, Weston was obliged to give up the contest, and finally retired, amidst deafening cheers. O'Leary strolled round, led by two of his friends, and was, of course, heartily applauded. The result posted at the finish was—O'Leary, 520 miles; Weston, 510 miles. The times of both men were taken by a chronometer lent by Sir John Bennett. It is said that in no previous match has 520 miles been walked in six days. We give an illustration of "the finish." O'Leary grasped in his hands a pair of bone castanets, while his competitor held a slight cane or switch in the right hand, and sometimes rested the left hand upon his hip, in the attitude styled "akimbo." When O'Leary at last walked over the course, after the withdrawal of Weston, he wore on his breast an American eagle, with the stars and stripes of the United States, and with a figure of himself walking, the gift of some American friends. He is a Roman Catholic, and had strictly observed the diet of Lent immediately before starting in this arduous contest; a priest of his own Church was seated beside the course, with whom he occasionally conversed when he stopped for rest or food.

The *Carlisle Patriot* announces the appointment of Lord Londale to the ancient office of Vice-Admiral of Cumberland and Westmorland, one of the very few vice-admiralties in the United Kingdom.



O'LEARY.

WESTON.

THE GREAT WALKING FEAT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.



DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE EGYPTIAN STEAMER LATIF, IN THE RED SEA.



THE TREASURE OF THE FAMILY.

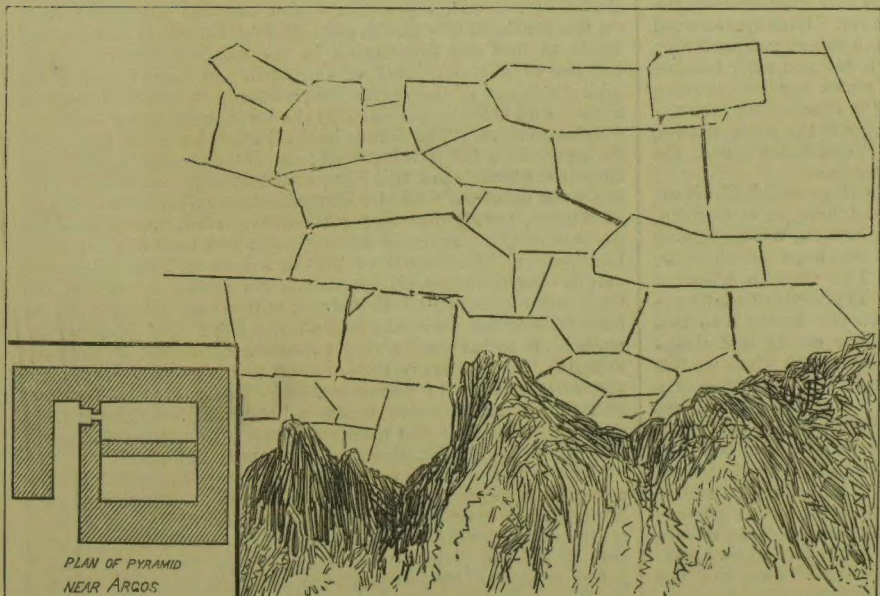
BY KATE HISSCHOP.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GREECE: PART OF THE WALL OF TIRYNS, WITH DOORWAY AND PASSAGE.



REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT PYRAMID NEAR ARGOS.



PELASGIC MASONRY AT ARGOS.



PELASGIC MASONRY AT NAUPLIA.

A PILGRIMAGE TO MYCENÆ.

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

The interest which has lately been associated with Mycenæ, from Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, will justify a short account of a visit lately made to that place; and, to those who may think of making a journey to see the spot for themselves, it will supply information as to the routes and the means necessary for doing so. From Athens there are two routes to Mycenæ. One is by steamer from the Piræus to Nauplia, at the head of the Gulf of Argos, from which there is a carriage road all the way to Mycenæ, about twelve miles, and a couple of hours at most should cover the distance; but the traveller doing this will have to stay a week, to get the steamer to go back again. The other route is by Corinth, and this will now be described. A steamer leaves the Piræus every Thursday morning about two or three a.m., reaching Kalamaki, at the Isthmus of Corinth, between five and six a.m. From this place the journey has to be done by land to Mycenæ. As there are no hotels and no conveyances, a guide has to be engaged at Athens, who will provide lodging, food, and horses, acting at the same time as guide and interpreter. Two of us started, and our guide was Dionysus Dragonus, who was not too well informed, but very civil, and willing to do what he could for us. At Kalamaki horses were in waiting for our use, as well as for the necessary baggage. When we found that we had to ride on a common pack-saddle, with a rope and a bit of chain for a bridle, we took it as evidence that we were entering into a region which still remained in a simple and primitive condition. We learnt that these nags had come from what Homer calls "horse-pasturing Argos." There was nothing remarkable about them, except that they were small, reminding one of the proportion between the horses and men in the Elgin marbles; and the conclusion was a natural one that they were the descendants of the same breed that had served as models to Phidias. It must be stated that these animals are sadly indifferent to all archaeological and Homeric investigations. Often, when a marble column or a specimen of Pelasgic wall demanded a closer inspection, and a detour from the line of march had to be made, the chances of acquiring knowledge had to be given up, rather than go through the process necessary to make these brutes deviate from following each the tail of his neighbour. Let anyone about to undertake this journey make it a condition with the guide before starting that there will be English saddles and proper bridles, as it will save much bad language on the way.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that nearly every step of the ground about to be travelled over has a classical or sacred interest. As we start across the isthmus, we are told that we are close to Cenchrea, where St. Paul went on leaving Corinth, on account of his vow (see Acts xviii. 18). We had scarcely left the seashore, when an old cutting was pointed out where the attempt had been made to make a canal from the Saronic Gulf to the Gulf of Corinth. The distance is only about three miles and a half, and the attempt to connect the two seas has been made more than once. Perianther, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Herodes Atticus have all had schemes for this water communication. The last was that of Nero, who came to the spot himself to superintend the undertaking, but had to leave the work when only commenced on account of a Gallic war. As yet the true Lesseps of this isthmus has not been found. A little further on the remains of the walls of the ancient "Isthmian Sanctuary" have to be inspected. Here there was a temple of Poseidon, also a theatre and a Stadium, where the great Panhellenic Festivals were celebrated. Many of the stones are yet in their place, and the line of the walls can be traced. This was a very important spot in ancient Greece; Pausanias gives a very detailed description of it. There were statues of the athletes who were victors in the Isthmian games. It was the place called "Isthmus" that gave that name to the narrow neck of land, and hence to this feature of geography in general. There were pitch-trees planted in a line; also statues in the Temple of Neptune, and Amphitrite in a chariot with four horses, all specimens of Chryselephantine art; the horses, he is particular in stating, were all of gold except the hoofs, which were of ivory. From this point our road, or track, was over ground part of which was under cultivation, and the young crops coming up looked fresh in the bright sunlight of the early morning. No one would have supposed that the soil around had ever been anything else than its present condition indicated; but we have of late seen how explorations have exposed to our view long buried cities, how temples long lost have been brought to light again, and the ashes of the dead have been revealed to us after long ages of repose. The spade used by the excavator and explorer is now the chief instrument among archaeologists; and here we had an evidence of it. We noticed some men digging a little distance from the road, and on inquiring what they were about, the answer was that they were "tomb-hunting," and so it turned out. The earth under our feet was a vast burial-ground. These men were busy following this peculiar kind of chase merely to despoil the graves of their ancestors for the sake of any small articles they might find among the dust. Their process of search in quest of a grave below the ground reminded us of truffle-hunting; but the method was different. One of the party went about with a long auger, with which he bored into the earth. As the burials seem to have been in stone or earthenware kists, their exact position could be very minutely ascertained, and then a hole was dug at the proper point for getting at the contents. We found the whole of the ground for a considerable space around had been thus dug into, and it looked like "trous de loup" in front of a fortified position. The law is that people wishing to dig must obtain permission from the Government, and that they must give up the half of the objects they discover; but we were told that these people were doing this sort of thing surreptitiously, and kept all that they found, or rather that they brought everything to Athens and disposed of it to dealers. Some coins and small vases were offered to us for sale, but all archaeological interest ceased as we began to understand the nature of the work which was going on, and we felt that we were among ghouls or vampires, who had systematised a method of turning the dead out of their graves to suck what they could from the mouldering dust. Nearer Corinth we found another party of the same kind at work. This road passes the extensive quarries where the stone was cut with which Corinth was built, and even now, in what seemed the country, peeps could still be got at the corners of ravines, where the rain had washed away the soil, of massive walls, showing that the fields where corn is now growing were once a city. The only thing of the past standing above the earth is a mass of thick wall, whose *opus reticulatum* is clear evidence that it belongs to the Roman period, and is not older than the first centuries of our era. Near it was a rock-cut excavation, in which were columbaria, or pigeon-hole tombs, a Roman form of sepulchre. Our route was to old Corinth, for there is a new town of that name about three or four miles from the other. It is on the sea, and is the port of the locality. Its small trade preserves the semblance of a town, while the original Corinth has dwindled down to something like the dimensions of a

Highland clachan. The great city, celebrated for its magnificence and luxury, is now only a few tumble-down houses. It looks as if a war or a pestilence had passed over it. Those who became familiar with the appearance of the villages between the French and German positions in the sieges of Paris or Metz may easily picture Corinth to themselves. The ruins to be seen are not those of the ancient city, but houses comparatively of yesterday. There is a fragment or two of Roman work, and an amphitheatre, which, having been cut in the rock, is still visible. The only relic of the Greek period is seven Doric columns, supposed to have belonged to the temple of Athena Chalanitis, or Athena the Restrainer, an attribute of the goddess which forms a fertile subject for Mr. Ruskin in "The Queen of the Air." About 700 B.C. is the date which has been given to this temple. Cities are like men, they come and go, but the landscape is more enduring. The view across the gulf of Corinth is still as magnificent as when the city was in all its splendour. Parnassus and Helicon are as beautiful to-day as they were two thousand years ago, and seldom in the past could they have been seen to better advantage. A heavy fall of snow had whitened these mountains far down their steep slopes, clouds played round their tops, hiding them at one moment and revealing them the next. In the opposite direction was the Acro-Corinthus, which stood over the old city like a sentinel. It is now deserted; only a solitary shepherd and his sheep grazing did we find among the ruins left by Turks and Venetians. The old fountain of Pirene, sacred to the muses, still flows, or trickles, for the supply is small, and only admits of a very shallow draught, such as Pope deprecated. The view, however, from the summit of the Acro-Corinthus is worthy of the roughest pilgrimage to see it. It may be said that from its height, and its geographical position, you can see the whole of Greece; you can get a glimpse of almost every region connected with the past history and literature of the land. Let all tourists passing this place arrange so that they may have two or three hours for the ascent.

In the evening, chap. xviii. of the Acts of the Apostles was consulted, and we found some resemblance between our position here and that of St. Paul. This was something, where so much change has taken place. There being, in fact, nothing in the shape of an hotel, or even a wayside hostelry, our guide had to find a private house for us; but this was not the residence of a tent-maker, but of the doctor of the place. The name of this professional gentleman is Theophani Corpondino. We remained here, as part of the family, during two days, and the Apostle could not have lived under more primitive circumstances. In some points, the customs here are as old as the time of the Odyssey. The doctor's wife, like other housewives in this region, had a loom in the house, and a web in it, at which she wrought, a practice which at once took us back to the time of Penelope. On a shelf near the loom were the doctor's drugs, which, he was particular to point out, had the names written in Latin. We had a room to sleep in, and the guide brought beds, which were good and clean; so we did not suffer from one of the inconveniences so often complained of in Eastern travel. The next morning it was raining, the rain changed to snow, most unusual in these latitudes, and as late as March too; so we had nothing for it but to spend another day with our host. We watched the loom, inspected the bottles of drugs again, and got more intimate with Cleopatra, the only child of the family, who sat at the fireside watching our movements. During the day I found on a shelf a piece of circular wood engraved with characters, which turned out to be crosses and monograms common in the Greek Church. It was about five inches in diameter; and it was explained to me that on certain days a loaf is baked—for Penelope is also the baker of the household—and this stamp is used to impress the bread with the sacred symbols. A smaller square stamp is also used, which contains the monogram of Christ; and this is applied four times, outside of the larger central impression, so that the four impressions make the figure of the Cross. The loaf is then taken to the church and is cut by the priest, who consecrates a portion of it at the altar, celebrating mass, as I understood, for the head of the family.

On the second morning we got off, and hoped that the weather would keep up. About two inches of snow had fallen, and the roads were slushy and bad. Our line of march was at first westward, by the plain of Corinth, for about two miles, when we turned south among the hills, keeping by the banks of a yellow stream. There is not much to be seen on the road; very few houses, and most of these in ruins. Our slow-moving animals took nearly four hours to get to Cleonæ, where we stopped to breakfast. In Homer's Catalogue of the Ships this place is called "well-built Cleonæ." The words seemed ironical, for at present every house is a wreck; two earthquakes last year—one in June and the other in November—had utterly destroyed this small village. We wondered how breakfast was to be accomplished under such conditions, till one small house was found in a restored state; and here, under some very peculiar arrangements, our wants were supplied. A few stones of an old temple are all that remain of the ancient well-built city of Homer's time. There is a road from this to Nemea, a locality associated with Hercules, where the cavern of the Nemean Lion may be seen, as well as faint vestiges of a stadium and three Doric columns of a temple. Under favourable circumstances, this would be the most interesting route to go to Mycenæ; but there is another, which is shorter by about an hour: distances here are measured by time. During our breakfast the snow had begun to fall again, and it lasted nearly all the way to Mycenæ, which is three hours by the shorter route. This leads over a low pass in the mountains; but I can say little about the scenery, for the snow and mist limited the extent of vision to only a few yards around. Luckily the wind was on our backs, or it would have been a severe undertaking; for even as it was the cold was biting, horse and rider became covered with snow, converting us into white spectres moving in single file along the narrow path. On descending into the plain of Argos and getting out of the clouds the snow ceased, and it was evident that little or none of it had fallen there; the temperature was different, and it felt warmer.

At Mycenæ there is a small modern village called Charvati, about a mile from the old Acropolis; and here, as at Corinth, we had to put up in one of the private houses, which turned out to be the one Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann lived in while the excavations were being carried on. The man to whom it belongs is Anagnostos Christopoulos. The accommodation is not extensive: a wooden screen separates the house into two divisions, one of which was reserved for our eating and sleeping, but the fire in the other had to be our resort when we felt cold; and a picture of it which I send will give an idea of a Mycenæ interior of the present day. The houses are not remarkable for the quantity of furniture: there are small wooden stools to sit upon, and the family sleep on a bed laid on the earthen floor. This being the Lent season, olives and bread seemed to be their only food. The principal wealth seems to be now in flocks of sheep and goats, which pasture on the slopes of the mountains; and strangers have to face in every village the fierce barking, and to shun the angry teeth, of the large shepherd dogs. There were some cows, but not many. Oxen are driven at the plough, and the plough is the same primitive wooden instrument which the traveller will find yet in use all over the East, from the Danube to the Ganges.

The plain of Argos is yet rich and fertile; the soil is very red, and at present the newly ploughed fields contrast finely in colour with the young green crops. Homer uses the words "fruitful Argos;" and Agamemnon calls it "the udder of the land." Argos is the name now applied only to the town, which is nearer the sea than Mycenæ; but in Homer's time it meant the region. Æschylus never mentions Mycenæ; it is always "Argos;" but Mycenæ being the capital at the date of his tragedies, this city is supposed to be understood by the same word. As there is some uncertainty about the pronunciation of the name Mycenæ, it may be stated that the C or K is usually sounded hard in this part of the world, and our guide, as well as the people at this place, called it "Mykenes." Homer called the Greek people of his time the Argives, and the Achæans, and also the Danaï—this last implying an Egyptian connection. The name of "Apia," which was given to this land, did not, according to the true derivation of the word, indicate, what its sound might suggest, that it was derived from the Apis of the Nile. The meaning, however, of all these names, and the ethnic influences implied by them, are most important as bearing on the objects lately found by Dr. Schliemann, and will, no doubt, become a fertile matter of discussion. I send a sketch of a woman with a water-jar, which will show the common female dress in this part of the world at the present day. The custom of carrying water in an earthen vessel is no doubt as old as the time when Mycenæ was the capital of the Argives. I also send a sketch of a male descendant of the illustrious races of Argolis; but it is necessary to make it a back view, in order to do full justice to the "Ulster" worn in this country. This garment is made of a kind of thick shoddy, with braid, and does not hang, but stands out, giving breadth and importance to the wearer. The use of the square piece of material on the back is as much involved in mystery as many of the objects lately found in the Acropolis of Mycenæ. It may be allowed that, if it is not useful, it is highly ornamental.

Having already sent home sketches and descriptions of the remains of this place, I say nothing further about them in this letter. On leaving Charvati a good road crosses the Argolic plain to Argos. As before stated, a carriage can be easily brought as far as the village, but it would be impossible for it to go over the mountain paths to Corinth. It was reported that there were remains of pyramids about Argos, and we rode out of our road to try and find them, but fruitlessly. One pyramid used to stand between Argos and Nauplia. Traditionally it was the sepulchre of the Argives killed in a battle between Prætus and Acrisius. According to Leake, it was adorned with representations of Argolic shields, in memory of the tradition that, on this occasion, the two Kings and their followers were for the first time armed with those means of defence. On the road which leads from Argos to Tripolitza, by Tzipiana, there are some ancient remains; and among them is that of the lower part of a pyramid, of which I send a sketch. This form of building existing here is very important to put on record while the discussion regarding Mycenæ is going on. The story of Danaus may be mythical, still it points to some early connection with Egypt. Even the name "Agamemnon" is more Egyptian than Greek; and this pyramidal form of building confirms the notion that there must have been a close intimacy at some past period. It will be noticed from the drawing that the masonry is of the Pelasgic type, hence it was not the work of Egyptian masons. Leake, vol. ii., p. 339, gives a plan of this structure, which I copy, as it presents a wide variation in arrangement from the Egyptian model. It will be seen that there is a door in the side, with a passage leading into the sepulchral chamber, which last is divided into two by a partition wall. The masonry is not so old as Tiryns or Mycenæ, but its character does not belong to the latest manner of that kind of building.

At Argos there is very little of the ancient city to be seen. The Byzantine fortress on the top of the hill is much of it built on the old base of Pelasgic stone. The steps cut in the rock at the foot of the hill still tell the position and size of the theatre. Close to it is some massive Roman brickwork, the remains of a temple, also a bit of Pelasgic wall which has been the base of a temple, said to be that of Venus. There is a broad well-made road across the plain, all the way to Nauplia; this passes close to the ancient walls of what Homer calls "well-fortified Tiryns." It was said to have been built by the Cyclops for Prætus; and, as it is one of the most ancient specimens of primitive and massive masonry, the word "Cyclopean" has been generally given to that manner of building. It is now considered more accurate to apply the word "Pelasgic" to the later forms of polygonal work. As this particular kind of masonry is important in its bearing on archaeology, I give a couple of specimens of what is now called Pelasgic. One is from the base of the temple at Argos, just alluded to; another from the old walls of Nauplia. There is not a great difference between the two, but in that of Nauplia the stones are smaller than in the one from Argos. The faces of the stones are smoother, and the fitting of each to the other is more exact. These are all points telling that the wall in Argos existed before the other in Nauplia. Having acquired this bit of experience, compare it with the old wall of Tiryns, of which I send a sketch. It will be seen, in this style, that the stones are still larger than in the other, and that almost no effort has been made to fit the stones into one another, but that large gaps are left, which have been filled up, in some cases, with very small fragments. The stones at Tiryns are ruder blocks, and less carefully fitted than those in the walls of Mycenæ, clearly showing that it is the older of the two. The sketch of the wall represents a doorway and passage; this is on the southern side of the old fortification. It would be difficult to find any illustration in the whole history of architecture of a ruder form of the arch. In fact, it is not an arch; it is one of the earliest experiments in masonry to cover a door, and this was followed by the Greeks wherever they had a dome to erect. The domes in the Treasuries at Mycenæ may be taken as its full development; and the doors there, although they had a lintel, had this form of construction above it. This is almost identical with the Egyptian mode; but this doorway at Tiryns, giving the first rudimentary step, would tend to prove that this particular arrangement had been developed in the country. The walls of Tiryns are about 25 ft. thick, and can be clearly traced all round the low rising ground which they were constructed to defend, and which is supposed to have formed the Acropolis only of the city. The plan of the walls seem to indicate a very primitive condition of military defence. They seem to have trusted to the great thickness of the walls, and not to flanking work. There are some curious galleries in the massive walls—all arched like the doorway in the Illustration; but their exact use is uncertain. Excavation would, no doubt, give us additional knowledge.

It is only about two miles from Tiryns to Nauplia, which is a very picturesque place, and worthy of a visit. There are hotels here, but not good ones. The visitor who could put up with their accommodation might sleep here, and could drive or ride to all the places about Argos during the day, returning again at night. The weekly steamer comes in on the Monday evening, and sails again during the night, calling on her way at Spezzia, Hydra, Poros, and Ægina, reaching the Piræus again about three or four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

WALKS.

Of all the sights which this year attracted Easter holiday-makers the most memorable was perhaps the match between two professional pedestrians from America, each of whom occupied the week in a walk of over five hundred miles. What a feat this is one may realise when one reflects that there is not one in a hundred of ordinary men who could have kept up with O'Leary for the first ten miles of his tremendous journey—which he accomplished at the rate of a mile in ten minutes! To begin like this, and keep on doggedly—in spite of an attack of illness, and of the awful weariness and actual pain of the latter part of the task—for a whole week of working days, from midnight on Sunday till late on Saturday, is a wonderful, one might almost say a horrible feat. It is difficult to imagine what his thoughts can have been as he plodded along, hour by hour, in the silence he preferred (for he seldom allowed his hand to play)—through the day, with thousands staring at him, ignorant of the waves of weariness rolling up every now and then in his mind; through the night, as it grew quieter and colder to those dark hours, when people die, before sunrise—counting how much was done, how much was still to do; watching his opponent, who plodded along more slowly, but strongly and almost without weariness, who might yet outlast him and make the whole week's work a failure instead of the success which itself must sometimes have seemed a hardly adequate reward for his labour.

And that opponent's week must have been a still more trying one; the feeling which he surely must have had, that this race would only be a repetition of former defeats, must, one fancies, have doubled the weariness of every weary hour—unless, indeed, he were sustained, like Bulwer Lytton's Sisypheus, by a constant and unquenchable hope, proof against all signs that victory was impossible. In any case, the pluck of the man—the enormous power of endurance which could keep him going for twenty hours at a stretch—must be something enormous, and must probably be aided by a lack of imagination: of thought, in fact. Indeed, the rumour that each step he takes is a conscious effort seems not an improbable one. A brain thus absorbed might not trouble its owner with torturing anticipations of coming hours of painful labour, very likely to be ended by defeat, which would, as anyone who has ever run even in a mile race knows, entirely destroy that nerve which gives the power of "staying" till the very end of a tough struggle.

But it is useless to attempt to guess from one's own sensations what those of a Weston may be: there is nothing in which men vary more than in their walking—the way they actually walk, the way they think while they are walking, what they see during a walk, how much of it they remember, and what walking is to them. Without contrasting people as opposite as Mr. O'Leary and those beings (many country farmers' daughters, for example) who never walk at all, one may recall the widely-differing classes described in the famous apologue, so dear to Charles Kingsley and his like, called *Eyes and No Eyes*: which shows how, while one rambling urchin ran after every insect and bird he encountered in a lonely country walk, robbing nests and catching inoffensive butterflies without the slightest compunction, his fellow-pupil, a more quiet and philosophic youth, observed men and manners on the highway; and, like many wise ones of old, returned wearied and depressed by the generalisations his contemplative mind had drawn from the frivolities around him.

I am aware that this is not exactly the way in which the author of this story intended it to be given; but there are two sides to every question, and it is only fair to Master No-Eyes that his point of view should be seen. There are two ways—there are twenty ways—of going for a walk, whether in town or country; and it is not fair or true to say that one of these is right, and the other or others entirely wrong. No doubt there is little to be learnt by a dogged plodding on like Weston's—though an approach to it is the way in which some men like to spend their holidays; men whose one ambition is to cover as many miles in the day or week as possible, and who ought logically to like a prepared running-path better than the loveliest scenery in the world—only by good fortune they seldom are logical. Physically, intellectually, morally, there is little to be gained by these feats, and often a good deal to be lost; but it does not follow, because one should not walk along a country-lane as though it were a prison-corridor, that one should turn oneself inside out, like some marvellous animal lined with eyes, and devote oneself merely to the observation of every little fact in natural history encountered in one's walks abroad. To do this is like thinking all through dinner time of the materials and construction of the various dishes, which would certainly be a waste of time to any but a professed cook.

But many men who would take violently the "eyes" side of the question in the old story, would yet be, like the one we have mentioned—Charles Kingsley—most delightful companions. The only danger with them would be, perhaps, that they would, by noticing multitudes of little facts, lose their sense of proportion; many people whose knowledge of isolated facts seems boundless, appear to be unable to see which of them are general, typical truths, and which repetitions of detail which are, except for their special purposes, useless. Thus, we find that even Macaulay's vast knowledge did not make him a really great philosophic historian; and thus—to return to our neglected sheep—it does not follow that the way to make the fullest use of a country walk is to examine every nest in every tree, or go into raptures over every fresh bit of pretty scenery; when a German lady has remarked "Wie schön! wie herrlich!" almost once in every hundred yards of a walk, the freshness of her admiration for a really glorious prospect is to be doubted.

But what a great thing a walk with any great man must be. In the lives of famous people one is always coming across the memories of such things, preserved by the survivors—is it not Dugald Stewart who says that an early morning walk, in the country round Edinburgh, with Burns, impressed him more with the man's true power than any of his writings? Near the end of their stroll, Burns, looking at some cottages, said how the sight of humble cleanly homes always affected him; he felt so deeply the real, earnest goodness that was to be found among them. And Thackeray—does not each of us remember, and envy, "Frank Whitestock's" walk with him, among such different scenes, yet with a "moral" something the same? They passed by pawnbrokers' shops, and felt the stories they had to tell; they noticed little worldly children playing and squabbling in the streets; and then they went to the poor clean little room where a charwoman's children lived—whose history, and that of the two sixpences distributed among them, are they not to be found in the "Sketches and Travels in London"?

Yet, unless one has some such wonderful companion as this, one perhaps enjoys a lonely walk the most of all—there is such perfect liberty to go quickly or slowly, to stay and examine a blade of grass, if one wills it, without any particular reason why, and to neglect the most beautiful thing, for which one happens not to be in the mood; and, if it happens to strike one's fancy, to walk one mile in thirteen minutes and

dawdle the next in half an hour. There are some things of which most English natures can only enjoy the beauty alone—things which are quite undefinable, and which one is afraid that one's companion might not feel. Whether, however, they are feelings of this sort which sustain O'Leary and Weston in their enormous solitary journeys is, perhaps, a little doubtful!

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J M.—Both players are evidently tyros. On the seventh move Black loses a piece, and the subsequent attack and defence are of the weakest kind.

H B.—We refer you to the answer given last week to A A C and others. In No 1724, when the B K takes P, the move discovers check to the B at K Kt 8th.

E H G (London).—Your problem cannot be solved in the way you propose if Black plays 2. R takes Kt. In any case, it is too weak for publication.

C O (Malda hill).—Please to compare your problem with our No. 1715. The resemblance in idea, even for a coincidence, is curious.

A W (West Hartlepool).—In constructing problems you should aim at giving Black some means of defence. In the position you have sent he has none. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

H L (Brompton).—The problem in five moves is declined, with thanks; and that in three moves admits of a second solution, by 1. B to B 7th, 2. Q to R 6th, &c.

C G (Sheffield).—The game shows promise, but it is not up to publication mark. Thanks for the problem.

R T K (Falmouth).—White can capture the P en passant in the position described.

T H W (Harrow).—Your question is answered in the note to White's third move in the game given below.

C A (Exeter).—You have overlooked, in common with many others, that when the B K takes Q P, that move discovers check, and so foils the combination.

L S (Piccadilly).—There is afternoon play at the St. George's Chess Club, King-street, St. James's. The annual subscription is, we believe, two guineas.

E H (Leeds).—The King cannot castle after it has been moved. Any elementary treatise will inform you on this and similar points.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1727 received from H B, J Williams, Black Knight, Leonora and Leon, S Western, Americano, L S R, Tippet, Paul's Roost, E Worsley, W Alston, Simplex, H Burgher, T R Y, Mechanic, W Nelson, Only Jones, Triton, I S W, J Wontone, L S B, Harrovian, W Lee, Longstop, N E D, Littlego, and Robin Roundhead.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1728 received from E Worsley, Only Jones, R Roundhead, H Burgher, O D, W Nelson, A G R, Leonora and Leon, S Western, W Lee, Tippet, Harrovian, Littlego, R T King, J Williams, B R Stone, W Alston, Tallyho, J S W, Mechanic, J Wontone, L S R, Black Knight, Simplex, Queen of Connaught, Americano, Paul's Roost, and H B.

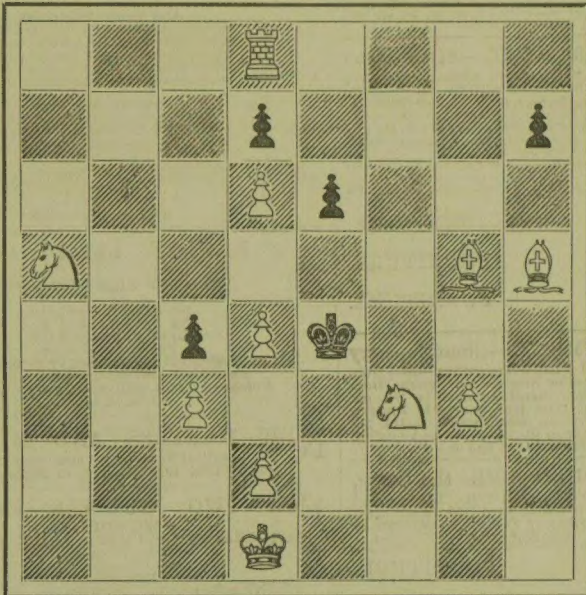
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1727.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. K to R sq | R takes R* | 2. Q to R 5th (ch) | B to B 4th |
| *The variations are obvious. | | | |
| 3. Q to R 2nd mate. | | | |

PROBLEM No. 1730.

By the Rev. W. LEESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting game between Mr. MACDONNELL and another AMATEUR was played recently at Simpson's Divan.

(King's Gambit declined.)

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. Q to K 3rd | R to Q R sq |
| 2. P to K B 4th | B to B 4th | 20. Kt takes K P | |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | | This sacrifice is cleverly conceived, and, in the main, sound enough for off-hand play. | |
| 4. Kt to Q B 3rd, producing a variation of the Q Kt opening, is now considered White's best line of play. | | 21. R takes B (ch) | Q takes Kt |
| 5. B to B 4th | Kt to K B 3rd | 22. R takes Kt (ch) | K to B sq |
| 6. P to Q 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 23. R to R 7th | |
| 7. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to K 2nd | If 23. B to Kt 3rd, Black plays Q takes B P, &c. | |
| 8. P to B 5th | | 24. Q takes R | R takes R |
| The advance of this Pawn has a marked effect in preventing the development of Black's pieces. | | 25. Q takes P (ch) | Q to B 2nd |
| 9. B to K Kt 5th | P to Q R 3rd | 26. P to K 5th | K to Q 2nd |
| 10. Q to K 2nd | Kt to Q R 4th | 27. P takes B | B takes Kt |
| 11. Castles (Q R) | P to B 3rd | Black must not allow these Pawns to advance any farther. If, now, Q takes P White has an effective reply in B to Kt 3rd. The move in the text is therefore as good as any other. | |
| 12. P to Q 4th | B to Q 2nd | 28. B to Kt 3rd | P to B 3rd |
| 13. P takes P | P to Kt 4th | 29. Q to R 5th | Q to Kt 3rd |
| 14. R P takes Kt | P to Kt 5th | 30. B takes R | P takes B |
| 15. R to Q 3rd | Kt takes B (ch) | 31. Q to K Kt 8th | Q to K 6th (ch) |
| If Black had castled on the other side he would have been subjected to a fierce assault from the K's Pawns, and by the move in the text he is exposed to the action of the adverse pieces. | | 32. K to Kt 2nd | P to Kt 5th |
| 16. K R to Q sq | K R to K sq | 33. Q to K 6th (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 17. B to R 4th | B to R 4th | 34. Q to K 7th (ch) | K to B sq |
| 18. B to B 2nd | K to Kt 2nd | 35. Q takes Q Kt P, | |

and Black resigned.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

The following amusing game, hitherto unpublished, was played at the above club a short time before the death of Herr Lowenthal, between that gentleman and an Amateur.—(Gioco Piano.)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. C.) | BLACK (Herr L.) | WHITE (Mr. C.) | BLACK (Herr L.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 13. B to K 3rd | |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 14. Kt to R 3rd | K to K 2nd |
| 3. B to B 4th | B to B 4th | 15. K to R sq | P to Q 4th |
| 4. P to B 3rd | Kt to B 3rd | 16. P to B 3rd | P takes P |
| 5. P to Q Kt 4th | | 17. P takes P | Q to Q sq |
| The early advance of the Pawns on the Queen's side is never advisable in this opening, its chief merit consisting in the gradual development of the opposing forces. | | 18. Q to K 2nd | B to Kt 5th |
| 6. P to Kt 5th | B to Kt 3rd | 19. Q to K sq | R to Q 6th |
| 7. B takes P (ch) | Kt to R 4th | 20. Kt to B 2nd | Kt to B 5th |
| White's play in this game is a notable example of attack for its own sake. | | 21. Kt to Kt 4th | K R to Q sq |
| 8. Kt takes P (ch) | K takes B | 22. Kt to Q 5th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 9. Kt to Kt 4th | P to Q 3rd | 23. Kt to B 4th | Q to R 3rd |
| 10. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt | 24. Kt takes R | R takes Kt |
| 11. Castles | Q to Kt 3rd | 25. P to Q R 4th | B to Q B 4th |
| 12. Q to K 2nd | B to Kt 5th | 26. P to K 5th | Q to Kt 3rd |
| 13. Q to Q 3rd | | 27. P to R 5th | P to R 4th |
| Better to have played the Q to K sq. | | 28. R to R 4th | B to K 3rd |
| | | 29. Q to R 4th | R to R 6th |
| | | A capital counter-stroke to White's attempt at winning two pieces for the R. | |
| | | 30. R takes Kt | R takes Q |
| | | 31. R takes R | B to Q 4th, |

and wins.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-second annual meeting of this association will be held at Leuchter's Restaurant, Bridge-street, Bradford, on Saturday, April 28.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF LUCAN.

The Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Lucan, died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 2nd inst., aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship was sister and co-heiress in blood of the late James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., being youngest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, by Penelope Anne, his wife, second daughter of George John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, Middlesex. Her marriage to General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., took place on June 29, 1829, and the surviving issue are Colonel George, Lord Bingham, the Hon. Richard Bingham, Lieutenant R.N., and Augusta, Baroness Alington.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. SPENCER-CHURCHILL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Spencer-Churchill, who died on the 3rd inst., at Villa du Souvenir, near Mentone, was the eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill, a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. He was first cousin to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on his mother's side grandson to John Benett, Esq., M.P. for Wilts, of Pythouse, Boyton, and Norton, in the county of Wilts. Colonel Spencer-Churchill was educated at Eton, and at an early age was presented with a commission in the Rifle Brigade by the Duke of Wellington, in recognition of his father's services in that regiment through the Peninsular War. He served at the Cape, in India, and all through the Crimean War, where his gallantry was so conspicuous that he received the thanks of Lord Raglan. After exchanging into the 60th Rifles he proceeded to India, and was at the taking of Delhi. He served also in Canada, but was forced to retire from the Army owing to ill-health, never having recovered entirely from the effects of the hardships he suffered in the Crimean trenches. He married, in 1862, the youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Lowther, a connection of the Earl of Lonsdale, who survives him.

MR. HOWARD BROOKE.

Richard Howard Brooke, Esq., of Castle Howard, in the county of Wicklow, J.P., M.A., barrister-at-law, died on the 6th inst., aged seventy-six. He was sixth son of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Colebrook, in the county of Fermanagh, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Hon. John Butler, son of Brinsley, Viscount Lanesborough, and he assumed by Royal license, Jan. 3, 1835, the additional surname and arms of Howard on succeeding to Castle Howard, in the county of Wicklow, and Rockleton, Queen's County. He was at one time High Sheriff of the county of Wicklow. Mr. Howard Brooke married, June 3, 1837, Frances Caroline, sister of the late James Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Abbotstown, M.P., in the county of Dublin, and leaves several children.

MR. HALLIDAY.

Mr. Andrew Halliday died on Tuesday morning at his residence in St. Augustine's-road. His full name was Andrew Halliday Duff, and he was a son of the late Rev. William Duff, of Banffshire. Having completed his education at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, he came to London, and devoted himself to literature. His first engagement was with the *Morning Chronicle*, and he afterwards wrote for the *Leader* and the *Cornhill Magazine*. He contributed many articles to *All the Year Round*, some of which have been republished in a collected form. One of his best known papers is entitled "My Account with her Majesty," it explains the working of the Post Office Savings Bank system. Of late years Mr. Halliday devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature.

The deaths are also announced of—

Eliza, Lady Taylor, widow of the late General Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., on the 1st inst., in her eighty-fourth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vere P. Holloway, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-one.

Thomas Schuman Morris, Esq., J.P. and D.L. of the county of Warwick, on the 1st inst., at Stoke, near Coventry.

William Humphrys, Esq., of Ballyhaise House, in the county of Cavan, High Sheriff of that county, on the 5th inst., in his fiftieth year.

Mary Primrose, Lady Kennedy, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir James Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B., of Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, on the 2nd inst., in her seventy-fifth year.

William Marmaduke Dixwell Alderton, Esq., of Scalby Lodge, Scarborough, late Captain 77th and 2nd Royal Regiments, on the 2nd inst.

George Wood, Esq., late Deputy-Commissioner of Scinde, India; eldest son of the late William Wood, Esq., of Wingham, Kent, on the 26th ult., aged seventy-seven.

Sir Thomas Tilson, formerly Chairman of the Surrey Sessions, on Monday, at his residence, Clapham Park. He was seventy-three years of age.

Eliza Susanna, Lady Hinrich, widow of Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich, of Court Garden, Marlow, Bucks, Lieutenant Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, on the 1st inst., at The Manor House, Hatheron, aged seventy-seven.

John Mackenzie, Esq., of Glack, in the county of Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., son and heir of the late Roderick Mackenzie, Esq., of Glack, the descendant of a younger branch of Mackenzie of the Kintail family, on the 30th ult.

Alfred Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, Derbyshire, younger brother and successor of the late Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M.P., for South Derbyshire, and representative of a younger branch of the very ancient family of Mundy, of Markeaton, at Nice, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-eight.

A Liberal gathering took place at Birmingham on Monday evening, when a testimonial was presented to Mr. Schnadhorst, the secretary of the Liberal Association in that town. Mr. J. S. Wright occupied the chair, and the presentation was made by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P. A letter was read from Mr. Bright, in which he expressed his deep sense of the value of Mr. Schnadhorst's services.

The national teachers of the north of Ireland have concluded a series of meetings at Belfast, at which resolutions were adopted, stating that the Act of 1875, owing to its merely permissive character, had failed to improve the condition of the teachers, and urging that such alterations should be made in it as would remedy the grievances complained of. Resolutions were adopted contending that pensions should be granted to the teachers, and also that the Residences Act should be so modified as to enable them to take advantage of its provisions.—At a largely-attended public meeting of Roman Catholics held in Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of the diocese, presiding, resolutions were passed stating that the existing state of University and intermediate education in Ireland is extremely unsatisfactory; that the Catholics, who are the majority of the Irish people, conscientiously object to any system of education not founded on religion; and that the system of education at present recognised and fostered by the Government affords no facilities for the combined teachings of science and religion in harmony with the teaching of the Catholic Church. A resolution was passed in favour of Mr. Butt's University Bill, and a petition in support of it adopted.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—The SECOND TERM will begin on MONDAY, MAY 7.

F. CH. MEYER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
At Hanover, Germany.
For Prospectus apply to F. Ch. Meyer, 6, Warmbushcamp, 5.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION,
97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).
Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND
(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

DIRECTORS.
J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President.
George B. Owen, Esq., W. F. Taylor, Esq.,
Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A. James Watt, Esq.,
Samuel Browning, Esq. Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
In Australia.—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
In Fiji.—Levuka.
In New Zealand.—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Invercargill, Picton, and at seventy-five other towns and places throughout the Colony.
The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.
The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Bank.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

ACCIDENTS BY FLOOD AND FIELD.
Accidents of all kinds may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, the oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Chairman. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. £112,000 have been paid as compensation. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, or 64, Cornhill, London.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

HOUSE PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C. (seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station).
Capital One Million, in 40,000 fully paid-up shares of £25 each. For the Purchase and Sale of Freehold and Leasehold House Property and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the self-supporting principle. Registered March 15, 1876.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Astle, Esq., 6, Trinity-square, Tower Hill, and Castle-hill Lodge, Upper Norwood (Chairman London Corn Exchange).
William Macdonald Baden, Esq., 11, Great St. Helen's, and Lloyd's.
William Sutton Gover, Esq., 4, Queen-street-place, E.C., and Haverling House, Blackheath (Member of the London School Board).

FOUNDAIN JOHN HARTLEY, Esq., Adde-street, E.C. (Hon. Secretary London Sunday School Union).
William Smith, Esq., Oak-lawn, Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood.
Robert Parker Taylor, Esq., Adelaide-place, London Bridge, (Director Lambeth Baths and Wash-Houses Company).
Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., LL.D., Hampstead (Hon. Sec. Baptist Missionary Society).

THOMAS WHITE, Esq., Upper Thames-street, E.C.
SOLICITOR.—Henry Gover, Esq., 40, King William-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. W. H. Baden, 92, Cannon-street, E.C.
AUDITORS.—John Thomas Bedford, Esq., 12, King-street, Snow-hill, and Mecklenburgh-square (Chairman West Ham Park Committee); James Clarke, Esq., 1, Cedar-road, Clapham, and 13, Fleet-street, E.C. (Editor and Proprietor of "The Christian World"); Charles Kemp Dyer, Esq., J.P., St. Albans, Herts, and Lloyd's.

BANKERS.—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.
1. The first issue of 4000 fully paid-up Shares of £25 each has been allotted.
2. Applications are now being received for the second issue of 4000 Shares at £1 per share premium, 2500 of which have been already allotted.
3. Fifty-nine estates have been purchased, at a cost of £151,716, and other purchases are in course of negotiation.
4. After making a full allowance for all rates, repairs, loss of rent, and diminution of term in case of leaseholds, the income from the estates already purchased is expected to amount to nearly 8 per cent, besides profit on re-sales.
5. Shareholders, in addition to 5 per cent interest, will participate in the periodical bonuses, which, it is expected, will be declared by the Company from time to time.
6. Owners of eligible House Property, wishing to sell at a moderate price, should send particulars to the Secretary.
7. As the estate purchased will give a good profit revenue, it will have to be considered at what premium the third issue shall be offered to the public, so as to protect the interest of existing shareholders.

For full information apply to W. H. Baden, Secretary, of whom may be obtained approving notices of the press and an explanatory pamphlet, entitled "Another Five Minutes' Talk about the House Property and Investment Company (Limited)," prospectus, and share application forms.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of **LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE,** which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

COCK'S READING SAUCE
Is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENGLISH SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCK'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

EPPS'S COCOA in PARIS.
Dépôt—A. Delafosse, 64, Faubourg St. Honoré.

Each packet is labelled **JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists.**

NEW YORK.—EPPS'S COCOA.
New York dépôt—Smith and Vanderbeek, Park-place.

Each packet is labelled **JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists.**

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.
"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared cocoa."—British Medical Press.

"Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the MARAVILLA COCOA above all others."—Globe.

Sold by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

Possessing all the Properties of the Finest Arrowroot.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

Has Twenty Years' World-wide Reputation, and is uniformly of Superior Quality.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 16 and 17, Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. will offer for SALE an immense Stock of LENO, MUSLIN, LACE, GUIPURE, and SWISS CURTAINS. In New and Elegant Designs, purchased for cash during the recent depression, and which will be sold off much below their usual cost. Reduced Price-Lists, with size and description of Curtains, will be sent, post-free, on application.—OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67 to 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD (NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD).

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
OETZMANN & CO.,
67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road, Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENT IRON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.—Elegant Drawing-Room Suites, hand-carved Italian walnut wood, upholstered in rich worsted damask, from 8s.; ditto, in Rich Silk and Satin, 20 to 60s.; elegant Black and Gold Suites, from 12s.; superior ditto, from 18 to 50s.; solid mahogany Dining-Room Suites, 8s.; ditto, fine Spanish mahogany, upholstered in best maroon leather, 14s.; massive mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, from 22 1/2s.; handsome walnut large oval Centre Table, 3s.

SIDEBOARDS.—OETZMANN and CO.
SIDEBOARDS.—Large and handsome Mahogany or Oak Sideboards, with high plate-glass back and carved mountings, price 15s.; massive Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, very handsome, 25s.; noble Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, hand-carved, and lofty plate-glass back, made and finished in the best possible manner, price 35s. A variety of Early English and other designs in rich Spanish Mahogany or finest carved Oak, from 25s. to 50s.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S BED-ROOM SUITES.—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in Show-rooms 228 ft. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Alirer, Three Chairs, and Pedestal Cupboard, from 64s., complete. Some new and elegant designs at 15, 18, and 21s. Large and handsome decorated Bed-room Suites in ash, black pine, and other woods, at 23, 36, 50, and 75s.; also in black and gold, 50s. upwards.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.—Strong Iron
Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d. each; superior Iron French ditto, 15s. 9d.; handsome Arabian Bedsteads, from 7s. 6d. upwards; excellent Mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d.; good Feather Beds, full size, 30s.; ditto Bolsters, 7s. 6d.; ditto Pillows, 3s. 9d. each; handsome 3-ft. Mahogany Washstands, with Marble top, 18s. 6d.; Mahogany Toilet-Glass (best plate glass, size of plate 16 inches by 12 inches), 6s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Stout Tapestry
Brussels Carpet, 1s. 9d.; handsome pattern ditto, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. per yard; superior Brussels, new designs, from 2s. 11d. upwards. Kidderminster Carpet, all wool, 1s. 11d. per yard; Patent Felt Carpeting, from 11d. per yard; superior Rock-Dye ditto, handsome designs, double width, 1s. 11d. per yard; excellent Stair Carpet, from 6d. per yard; best quality, all wool, ditto, 1s. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE the large,
handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH BRUGS that OETZMANN and CO. are now selling at 9s. 11d. each; usual price 15s. 6d. An immense variety of Designs and Colours to suit every pattern in Carpets. A visit of inspection solicited.

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

CARPETS. **FURNITURE.**

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.—Large
White Quilts, 2 1/2 yards by 2 yards, 4s. 11d.; handsome Marcella quilt, 9s. 9d.; White Wool Blankets, from 6s. per pair (see Special Reduced List, sent post-free); Large Whitney ditto, 2 1/2 yards long, 9s. 11d. per pair; handsome Cloth Table-Covers, from 4s. 11d.; magnificent ditto, large size, 10s. 11d.; Good Chintzes, new patterns, 42d. per yard; Cretonne ditto, from 6d. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

TABLE LINEN. **OETZMANN & CO.**

SHEETINGS. **OETZMANN & CO.**

QUILTS. **OETZMANN & CO.**

MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS.

CLEARING OUT.—Elegant Design, 3 yards long by 40 and 42 inches wide, 4s. 11d. per pair; worth 7s. 6d. Very handsome ditto, 4 yards long by 62 and 66 inches wide, 10s. 6d.; worth 16s. 9d. Magnificent Tulle Laces Curtains 4 yards long by 72 inches wide, 21s. per pair. A Special Reduced List of Curtains, with size and description, post-free on application.

ELECTRO-PLATE. **CUTLERY.**

ELECTRO-PLATE. **CUTLERY.**

ELECTRO-PLATE. **CUTLERY.**

EXHIBITION PATTERN COAL VASE.

OETZMANN and CO.'S NEW SPECIAL DESIGNS for the Season, much admired, hand-carved and richly burnished gold ornamentation, with opal handles, strong loose fitting, a great convenience and saving in wear. Price, complete, 21s.—OETZMANN and CO.

ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA, from the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, can be obtained from OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, who are also SOLE VENDERS of the CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES (ewer, basin, &c., complete—nine pieces), from 10s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-Lists of the same can be had, post-free, on application. OETZMANN and CO.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT.
Alexandra Pattern Toilet Services (ewer, basin, &c., complete, nine pieces), 7s. 11d.; handsome ditto, 9s. 9d.; Richly-Cut Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Cut Wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen; superior ditto, richly cut, reduced to 6s. 9d. per dozen; Gilt Clocks, under glass shades, from 16s. 9d. upwards; Cottage Clocks, from 6s. 9d. each; Elegance, Lustre, Value, and Artistic Figures, &c. OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE
HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER
or TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON, 226, 228, 230, 232, Regent-street, London.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well
as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by
PETER ROBINSON,
upon the most advantageous terms to Families.
The Court and Fashionable Warehouse,
226, 228, 230, 232, Regent-street, London.

FOR FIRST OR DEEP MOURNING.
IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
Families requiring supplies of First or Deep Mourning will derive the most important advantages by making their PURCHASES
at **PETER ROBINSON'S**, of Regent-street,
THE LARGEST and most IMPORTANT
MOURNING WAREHOUSE in the KINGDOM.
SILK, CRAPES, FARMATIA, &c.,
of the very best, most serviceable and enduring qualities.
DRESSMAKING.—Dresses beautifully made, either by the FRENCH, GERMAN, or ENGLISH Dressmaker, at MODERATE CHARGES.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
is supplied Extremely Cheap
by **PETER ROBINSON.**
Servants' Bonnets, from 10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete 10s. 0d.
Stuff Dresses, from 10s. 6d.
Ditto, made up complete 21 1/2s. 0d.
Cloth Jackets 15s. 0d.
Shawls, from 5s. 0d.
Each article being specially good at the price.
Or the Suits complete can be supplied for 24s. and up to 5s. 6d.
Address—**PETER ROBINSON,** Mourning Warehouse,
226 to 232, Regent-street, London, W.

BLACK SILKS.—HAND-SPUN.
PURE DYE BLACK ITALIAN SILKS.
A NEW FINISH, TO AVOID GREASING.
At 6s. 11d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 10d., 7s. 3d., 7s. 11d., 10s. 6d.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 200 PIECES
of **PONSON'S BLACK CACHEMERE SILK,**
direct from the Manufacturer in Lyons,
at a considerable discount
from the original price.
200 Pieces at one price—5s. 9d.; worth 7s. 9d.
Also wonderfully cheap
Black Silks at 3s. 3d.; worth 4s. 6d.
Black Silks at 3s. 11d.; worth 5s. 6d.
Black Silks at 4s. 3d.; worth 5s. 6d.
Black Silks at 5s.; worth 6s. 6d.
Black Silks at 6s. worth 8s. 6d.
Also a large importation
of **DEGOVE'S BLACK SILKS,**
a most remarkable silk to wear
at 6s. As cheap as ever sold.
Patterns free.
Address—**PETER ROBINSON,** of REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 226, 228, 230, 232.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,
MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK,
for 5s.; formerly 6s. 6d.
for 7s.; formerly 9s. 6d.
for 10s.; formerly 14s.
Perfectly New Styles.
Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists
Photographs and patterns of the silk free.
Address—**PETER ROBINSON,** of Regent-street,
Nos. 226 to 232.

NEW MANTLES AND MILLINERY.
Beautiful Novelties are now being shown
at **PETER ROBINSON'S**, of Regent-street.

FOR TWO GUINEAS and up to
FIVE GUINEAS,
FASHIONABLE COSTUMES IN BLACK MATERIALS;
also Polonaises
and Princess Dresses.
At **PETER ROBINSON'S**,
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

EVENING DRESSES. BALL DRESSES.
BLACK NET, New Styles. Elegantly made, 29s. 6d.
TARLATAN, Novelties in White, Black, &c., 6s. 6d.
Tulle. Condition-keeping Tulle, 6s.
Sketches free. Full material given for Bodice.
PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Nos. 226 to 232.

WEDDING TROUSSEAU,
£20, £50, and £100.
Indian Outfit, £25. Lists free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.
LAYETTES, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s.
List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

CAUTION.—SWANBILL CORSETS.
Every pair bears the trade mark (a swan and two cygnets).
Exigies la Marque de Fabrique.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CORSET (Registered), 14bis, B.
A full, deep Corset, especially for Ladies inclined to embonpoint. The Swanbill is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat, so as to enable Ladies to wear the fashionable vêtements of the day. Back, 13 1/2 in. long. Price 14s. 6d.; finest quality, 21s. Send size of waist with P.O. order.
Sous la direction d'une corsetière Parisienne.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c.,
37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London;
and at 76, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

ESTABLISHED IN SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS
are invited to inspect at
CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S WAREHOUSES
the various Qualities and Designs in
Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Table Linen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These Articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other Fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms. Lists, with prices, on application to
Capper, Son, and Co.,
Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

A SPECIALITE.
CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S
DAMASK TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS
of pure White Linen,
with the
FAMILY INITIAL-LETTER WOVEN.
These Cloths and Napkins can be sent home in three days, hemmed, washed, and ready for use, if desired.
To be had only of
CAPPER, SON, and CO.
Entrances,
69 and 70, Gracechurch-street; 169 and 170, Fenchurch-street, London.
Sizes, prices, and designs of cloths sent post-free on application.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES,
woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES,
in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune, and other solid colours.
price 1s. 11d.; 2s. 6d.; 3s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN a low quality is made, very strong,
at 1s. 6d. per yard.
For BOYS' HAND WEAR it is extra milled, price,
5d. in wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by
SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,
Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
Sea Water cannot injure it.
Any Length is Cut by the Factors.
who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels over Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living animalcules, leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry. Prepared by **HENRY C. GALLUP,** 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the Mexican Hair Renewer, price 8s. 6d. Prepared by **HENRY C. GALLUP,** 493, Oxford-street, London.

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOES, BALDNESS.—Rennie's World-famed WHISKERINE produces Hair in rapid bushy luxuriance, quick, certain, harmless. Never disappoints, as over 30,000 in Army, Constabulary, Clerks, Workmen, &c., gratefully testify. Full Packets, ready for use, 12 stamps, post-free. Test one. Marvellously successful in obstinate cases.

TO DESTROY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
on Face, Arms, &c., without injuring skin.—Rennie's World-famed DESTRUCTINE instantly effects it. One Lady writes:—"I am enthusiastic in recommending it; it always succeeds." Full Packets, plain envelope, post-free 24 stamps. **J. RENNIE,** Laboratory, 12, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

TAYLOR'S WHITE FULLER'S EARTH
is the only reliable and thoroughly harmless Skin Powder, Recommended by the most eminent dermatologists, and prepared by an experienced chemist. It is the best dusting powder for infants. Used in the nurseries of the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Teck, and most of the aristocracy. Recommended by the Faculty. Post-free, send 14 or 37 stamps. The eminent Physician Dr. Routh says: "I feel I cannot too highly recommend it." Prepared only by **JOHN TAYLOR,** Chemist, 13, Baker-street, London, W.

DR. SUINDEBOUTEMARD'S AROMATIC TOOTH-PASTE (Registered) has during 28 years been proved to be the best for producing healthy and dazzling Teeth, and, when once tried, will always be used. It gives a pearly whiteness to the Teeth and a sweet odour to the Breath. Those who constantly use it never suffer from Toothache. Price 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d., or all Chemists and Perfumers; or, free by post for 16 or 32 stamps, of **F. NEWBERRY and SONS,** 37, Newgate-street, London and J. Sanger and Sons, 150 and 152, Oxford-street, W.

THE COAL-TAR SOAP.
WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS
DETERGENS.—Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.
"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet.
"It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal in Tablets, 9d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.
Caution.—Beware of Spurious Imitations.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. The best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies and children. Of all Chemists.

DR. DE JONGH'S, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
Proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE PUREST.
THE MOST PALATABLE
THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED.
THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE ONLY KIND
which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, WINTER COUGH,
DEBILITY OF ADULTS and CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when every other fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is now the only Cod-Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest."

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HARDWICKE,
Medical Officer of Health, Paddington.
"In the class of Tubercular Diseases, including Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is attended with manifold advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL
is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND,